NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER-----FOR THE FARM, FIELD AND FIRESIDE.

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ADVANCE PAYMENTS.

Our subscribers will please note particularly the date opposite their names, on the paper. It signifies *the time to which they have paid*. By our terms, money paid after three months from such date must be at the rate of $3 a year. It is hardly necessary to add that $1.25 at the end of six months *pays for only five months' paper*. Money sent by mail, when properly sealed and directed, is at our risk. Money orders, or drafts for large amounts, payable to our order, are preferred.

Special Notice.

In reply to inquiries, we would say that the FARMER will be sent to all subscribers until a discontinuance is ordered. The date to which payment is made is given on each paper, so that every subscriber can ascertain for himself the time when his subscription ends. All money sent us within three months of the commencement of the subscription will be regarded as in advance. We would also state that our *lowest and only terms* are given on our third page. We have no Club Terms. We have fixed our rates as low as the times will allow, and we give our readers their full money's worth.

☞ See Third Page for Terms, &c. ☜

Subscribers will observe the date on the labels with which their papers are addressed. This date is the time to which the subscription is paid. When a new payment is made, **this date will be immediately altered,** so that the label **is a constant receipt in full** for the time which the subscriber has paid.

Subscribers noticing any error in their dates, will please notify us at once, as mistakes are much more easily corrected when pointed out soon after their occurrence.

Editorial.

SUPPOSED CASE OF MENINGITIS.

About three weeks ago I had a cow taken with weakness in hind legs, cold and shivering; not but little passing from her; appetite pretty good the first two days, but not eating anything the third day, on which she died. Another was taken the next day in the same way, and despite strong doses of physic which we gave, she also died the third day after being taken. The physic operated a number of times, but when we opened her we found the small intestines all cleaned out except a little slimy matter. But the manifolds were dry and the physic had not worked into them. There was a good deal of fever also. I had been feeding for about three weeks cut feed, consisting of early cut brakes, raspberry bushes and oat straw, mixed, and corn, oat and barley meal with them. This was prepared by making first a layer of cut feed, then about two quarts of meal, lastly scalding water; and so on until the box was filled, using nearly half a bushel of meal and a pailful of scalding water with two handfuls of coarse salt in it, for a boxful for six cows, and one horse. Fed once a day with hay and twice with the cut feed. Some days only once with cut feed and twice with good hay. My farrow cows have shown no signs of indisposition as yet. Was there anything in the feed or manner of preparing it, to cause the trouble, or was it a disease, and what would be a cure? The horns were hollow. Ought they to be so at any time of the year? A neighbor lost one in the same way which had been fed on hay with potatoes once a day.

A YOUNG FARMER.

Greensboro', Vt., March, 1872.

REMARKS.—The contributions of the correspondents of the FARMER which seem to require immediate publication have been of late so numerous that it is with much pleasure that we find ourselves this week compelled to place this article in the editorial column. Dr. Stedman, who replies to the inquiries of "Young Farmer," is a practicing physician, but with a just appreciation of the importance of the health of domestic animals, he has made their diseases a study, and for some time past the readers of the FARMER have had the advantages of his counsel and advice. In reply to the inquiry of "Young Farmer," he has furnished the following suggestions, which will be of general interest to owners of stock. The Dr. says:—

In all constitutional diseases both fluids and solids are more or less implicated. Either of them may be the primary seat of disease; yet, in most cases the blood receives the first morbid impression. Sometimes a miasmatic or other noxious agent enters the circulation through the lungs, stomach, or skin, or is generated within the system by the abnormal action of one or more of the organs of the body. In such cases a material and specific poison is circulated through every portion of the body, and the whole system becomes affected. Sometimes the blood becomes impoverished. The food being deficient in quantity, or poor in quality, the blood is not supplied with the nutriment necessary for the proper sustenance of the tissues, and a feeble and depraved action of the several organs is the result.

We have recently been called upon to express an opinion and give advice in the FARMER respecting two cases of fatal disease, quite similar to those described by "A Young Farmer," and only yesterday, we saw in the *Country Gentleman*, a notice of the death of five cows and two horses by the same disease, —at least, so the symptoms given seem to indicate.

Now, what opinion shall we form concerning these several cases? Were they caused by impoverished blood produced by lack of proper food? Instances of disease resembling those described, are, we believe, not infrequent after seasons of short crops; but judging from the food given in these cases, and from the fact that some of the animals were described as being in good condition, we think they did not die from impoverished blood caused by defective nutrition. Were they then caused by a material and specific poison introduced from without, or generated within the system? To our mind this is the most reasonable conclusion. The causes might have had a malarious origin, or, they might have been generated within the system; we cannot tell which, nor is it important to our present purpose to know. But whatever might have been the remote causes, the *proximate* cause, or that particular state which gave rise to the characteristic symptoms or phenomena of the disease, was, in our opinion, *meningitis*.

The term *meningitis* signifies an inflammation of the *meninges* or coverings of the brain, or of the spinal cord, or of both. If the membranes which cover the brain alone are affected, the disease is called *cerebral* meningitis; if only the coverings of the spinal cord are implicated, it is called *spinal* meningitis; if the membranes of both brain and cord are inflamed, it is called *cerebro-spinal* meningitis.

In a recent article in the FARMER, we called this disease a species of *murrain*, by some called *black-leg* or *black-quarter*. We will now explain, by giving our ideas more fully than we were able to do at that time. The term *murrain* signifies an infectious and fatal disease among cattle; and such seems to be the character of the one under consideration. Some infectious and fatal diseases among cattle are attended with dark colored, gangrenous spots upon the limbs, especially the hips and hinder legs; some by swellings, abscesses, and bad-conditioned ulcers; and others by a paralyzed condition of the hinder portions of the body, and of the legs. In all these cases, there exists, according to our opinion, an inflamed, congested, or otherwise diseased condition of the membranes investing the spinal cord.

We confess that the above opinion is only a theory. We have never had an opportunity for making a *post mortem* examination of any animal that has died of this disease. But we reason in the case as follows:—The principal features of the disease of which these animals died, resembled strongly those which have characterized *cerebro-spinal meningitis*, sometimes called *spotted fever*—as it has occurred in the human subject. Now it is well known that examinations after death of persons who have died of this disease, have revealed extensive *lesions*, or diseased conditions, of the coats of the brain and spinal cord; then why is it not reasonable to suppose that the same lesions or morbid changes exist in the case of animals which have died of a disease apparently the same, judging by the symptoms? Besides, in the city of New York, as we have been informed by the papers, a disease among horses has recently prevailed, which has been demonstrated by actual dissections, to be meningitis; and if horses are subject to meningitis, why not cows and other animals? Will not those of our readers who may hereafter lose animals in this way, examine with special reference to this point, and report the result through the NEW ENGLAND FARMER?

If our theory is a correct one, the treatment should be such as to meet, in the best possible manner, the two following indications, viz: 1. To relieve the affected membranes of the inflammation, which is the cause of the symptoms or morbid phenomena which gave character to the disease; and 2. To expel from the system those morbific matters which are the germs of the disease, and the cause of the inflammation.

The first of these indications is to be met by the use of *counter-irritants*. Ice, hot water, blisters, mustard, irritating ointments and liniments, issues, seatons, &c., have been employed advantageously in the human subject; and the same measures on a more liberal scale, would be proper in the case of a horse or a cow.

The second indication should be met by the use of such remedies as increase the action of the *excreting* or cleansing organs. The lungs, though not properly excretory organs, are nevertheless, *depurating* or cleansing organs, and they should be allowed an abundance of pure air with which to purify the blood. The skin is much the largest excretory organ of the body, and this should be acted upon by steaming, *diaphoretics*, and such other remedies as promote perspiration. The kidneys perform an important part in expelling impurities, and those should be kept active by the use of that class of remedies called *diuretics*, among which are nitrate of potash, spirits of nitre, turpentine, &c., &c. The bowels, which are highly important organs in the purifying process, must be moved by salts, castor oil, or some other of the many *cathartics* with which most persons are acquainted. But great caution should be used lest the general strength of the patient be too much reduced. In many cases stimulants and other restoratives will be important.

In reply to our young friend's inquiry respecting the horns, we will merely say: hollow horns do not constitute a disease nor are they a cause of disease, but an effect or symptom of disease.

J. H. S.

SALTPETRE AS A FERTILIZER.

Some months ago we spoke of this article as being a valuable fertilizer, promising then to speak of it again, and state some experiments which had been made with it by distinguished farmers abroad. Plentiful facts are not wanting to show the results of the use of saltpetre upon crops,—and this is the point of interest to us. A gentleman used it in the kitchen and flower garden, where it increased the beauty and prolonged the bloom of the flowers. At the rate of two hundred pounds per acre, on a crop of horse radish, he experienced the most beneficial results. It prevented mildew on early peas and wall fruit trees. On gravelly grass lands the results were exceedingly satisfactory. On calcareous or limy soils, the effect of saltpetre was excellent; the green color of the crops was rendered much more deep, and the increased produce far more than compensated for the expense of the saltpetre. Its application to red clover was attended with the same success. In England, it is supposed that the most effective method of enriching land is by folding sheep upon it,—and yet a gentleman in Hertfordshire, produced with one hundred pounds of saltpetre to the acre, effects more than equal to those produced by folding sheep. Another gentleman states that on the sandy lands of Surrey, with one hundred pounds of nitre on clover, he produced results fully equal to those of twenty-five cubic yards of horse dung. Mr. Everett, of North Creake, Eng., applauds its use "upon all light, warm soils," but predicts that on "cold clay land, on an average of seasons, it will not more than repay the outlay." By the application of one hundred pounds of saltpetre per acre, to good, light land, he obtained an increase of six and a half bushels of wheat. In a report of the Hartstone Farmer's Club, it is stated to be "the unanimous opinion of the meeting," that saltpetre was excellent in its effects on heavy clover layers, but that on light land it was highly beneficial to "wheat, clover and other layers and tares." Another farmer there, in Essex County, got forty-four and a quarter bushels of barley on land without saltpetre, and with a top-dressing of one hundred pounds of saltpetre per acre, got *fifty-four* bushels!

Some highly satisfactory experiments, made on our own land, will be given after referring to notes made at the time.

NATIONAL AG'L ASSOCIATION.

Some time since we noticed an address and circular issued by the National Agricultural Association organized last year at Nashville, Tenn., by an Agricultural College which met at that place last October. A circular addressed "to the press throughout the United States and Territories," recently received, says, the next session will be held at St. Louis, Mo., on Monday, May 27, 1872.

Each State Agricultural Society or Association is entitled to two delegates; each agricultural College, to one delegate; each regularly organized Agricultural Society, of fifty or more members, which shall have contributed to the funds of this National organization, in proportion to their representatives, shall be entitled to one representative.

The circular says: We hope that every local organization in the United States will be represented. Essayists have been appointed, and it is expected that the occasion will be one of great interest to those engaged in agriculture. All who want more definite information can procure a copy of the constitution and proceedings, by addressing the Secretary. J. B. Killebrew, Nashville, Tenn. F. Julius LeMoyne, Washington, Penn., President.

CABBAGE WORMS.

During an excursion into Essex county in the early part of November, we found the cabbages sadly mutilated, and in some cases entirely destroyed, by a green worm about an inch and a half in length, at that time. They were probably then full grown, and were undoubtedly the *Pieris rapæ*. We could rarely find one in sight in the daytime. Are they nocturnal depredators, ashamed of their deeds, and like some other larger animals, who ought to know better, do their mischief under cover of darkness? It was surprising to see how thoroughly a creature so diminutive, could destroy a cabbage head as large as a water pail, and almost as solid as a white oak log. They evidently make up in numbers what they lack in corporeal magnitude.

These worms have been quite destructive, not only in this region, but in many other places. Market gardeners in some sections have found it difficult to get a single plant that was free from their attacks. No method of preventing their appearance has been devised, which is sufficiently cheap and easy of application, to warrant its general adoption.

It is to be hoped that the parasites described by Dr. Packard in the Report of the Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture, for 1871, will check the ravages of this imported cabbage caterpillar.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BARRY'S FRUIT GARDEN. By P. Barry. Revised, Enlarged, and newly electrotyped. Illustrated. New York:—O. Judd & Co. Boston: A. Williams & Co., 135 Washington St. Price $2.50; 492 pages.

The first edition of this work was published twenty years ago, and those who read that edition will probably be among the most anxious to see the present, which gives a list of fruits conformed to the great changes and important acquisitions which have been made during the past twenty years in fruit culture. The work is divided into four parts: part one treats of "General Principles;" part two, of "the Nursery;" part three, "the Laying out, Arrangement, and General Management of Permanent Plantations of Fruit Trees, Selection of Trees and Varieties, and Pruning and conducting Trees under various Forms;" part four treats of select Varieties of Fruits, Gathering and Preserving Fruits, Diseases, Insects, Implements in common Use. The illustrations are very good, and the volume has an attractive appearance. As Mr. Barry remarks, the subject of this treatise is one in which almost all classes are interested. One man may call himself a farmer, another a mechanic, or an artist, or a merchant, or a professional; but all are, or would like to be fruit growers. Mr. Barry would help each to become so; and as he writes from personal experience his advice and directions are practical and in detail.

SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT of the American Dairymen's Association. For the year 1871.

We have carefully preserved each of the preceding reports of the Association, and find them very valuable for reference, as have many of our friends who have consulted us for information on various points connected with the dairy business. The present publication, which embraces the transactions, addresses and reports of the annual meeting, list of members and of cheese factories, and other papers of interest, we think is inferior to none of its predecessors. The subject of Condensed Milk Manufacture is treated in detail, with illustrations. The treatise on Poison Cheese by L. B. Arnold, Esq., of Ithaca, N. Y., is a very valuable paper for cheese makers. It traces the cause to unnatural fermentation produced from the spores or seeds of microscopic fungus plants abounding in stagnant pools and swamps, and though necessarily somewhat scientific, is expressed in familiar language and illustrated by several cuts. These, however, are but two of some eight or ten addresses which the report contains. Gardner B. Weeks, Syracuse, N. Y., Secretary.

SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT of the Northwestern Dairymen's Association. With Addresses and Discussions at Annual Meeting at Elgin, Ill., Jan., 1872.

In addition to a report of the discussions at the annual meeting, factory reports, statistics, &c., addresses are given on "Grasses for the Dairy," by Prof. W. J. Beal, of Michigan Agricultural College; "Principles of Breeding" by Prof. W. W. Daniels of the University of Wisconsin; "The Dairy Interests of the Northwest," by Geo. E. Morrow, Editor of the *Western Farmer*, and a paper on "Cheese Manufacture" by S. Flavel. Those who wish for further particulars of the Northwest Dairymen's Association will receive a copy of this report by enclosing fifty cents to Geo. E. Morrow, Secretary, Madison, Wisconsin.

MICHIGAN BOARD OF AGRICULTURE. Report of Secretary for 1870.

The death of Mr. Howard, before the completion of this volume, accounts for the delay in publication. The Secretary *pro tem*, seems to have done his work well, and we are glad to add it to our series of Michigan reports. The volume opens with a tribute to Mr. Howard. The detailed report of agricultural experiments at the farm of the Agricultural College is a valuable feature of the report. Nearly one-half of the volume is devoted to returns from State, county and other agricultural societies of the State, affording much information as to the agriculture of the different sections of the Peninsular State.

ANNUAL REPORT of the Land Agent of the State of Maine for the Year ending Nov. 30, 1871.

The State of Maine still owns or is interested in the ownership of 738,273 acres of "wild" land.

CATALOGUE of Full Blood Ayrshire Stock to be sold at auction by B. J. Stone, in Westboro', Worcester County, Mass., April 25, 1872.

MR. FLINT'S REPORT.—We are indebted to the Secretary for advance sheets of his Report of the Board of Agriculture for 1871. Among the many valuable addresses, essays and papers which caught our eye on a hasty examination of these sheets was an essay on the Management of the Dairy, by John T. Ellsworth, Esq., of Barre. In this essay Mr. Ellsworth gives a detailed account of the plan of feeding and general management which he has pursued for many years, and which has been brought to the notice of our readers by an article a few weeks since by A. W. Cheever, and by an article by Mr. Ellsworth himself in our paper of last week. As soon as the crowded state of our columns will admit we intend to copy this practical essay.

The illustrated article by Dr. Packard on Injurious and Beneficial Insects of Massachusetts is another valuable paper. We shall notice this Report more fully hereafter.

CORN AS FUEL.—In New England, where wood grows spontaneously, and corn is raised only by much hard labor, we can scarcely credit the reports of western farmers burning corn to cook their food and warm their houses. Mr. H. F. Vose, of Otoe County, Nebraska, writes to the *Country Gentleman* that most of the families he is acquainted with are burning corn. They say that it does not pay to haul corn twenty miles and sell for fifteen cents per bushel, to pay for coal at forty-five cents a bushel. Some say that corn makes a hotter fire than elm knots. The fuel problem is one of the most serious that Nebraska farmers have to solve, and it is this year solving itself. Many think corn is the cheapest fuel, others believe it is the best, and some can get no other. More summer fires are kept up by corn cobs than by any other article. Some feel that it is a sin to burn corn; others inquire, how about making it into whiskey?

EXTRACTS AND REPLIES.

DRAINAGE PREVENTS RISE OF WATER.

During these long evenings, I have been thinking over my views of draining lands, and have written out some of them, which are at your disposal to publish or burn, as seems to you expedient. In summing up in your issue of Feb. 24, 1872, you make ten points, all of which I understand except No. 2, which says:—"Draining prevents the ascent of water from below, either by capillary attraction or springs."

I *can* understand that water will not rise in this manner in sufficient quantity to drown plants, but if you mean that moisture will not rise by capillary attraction in a dry time, I don't see it. Will you explain?

REMARKS.—Certainly, and with pleasure. Perhaps the word "greatly," in item No. 2, might have made it more clear. That is, it greatly prevents, not entirely. This matter of capillary attraction is worthy of more attention than we can usually devote to a single point. The principles involved in the art of draining soils ought to be thoroughly explained and understood by all. This is best done by Judge French's work on *Farm Drainage*, which is not only the most comprehensive, but the clearest of any on the subject. On page 302, he says:—

Besides this power of retaining water, when brought into contact with it, the soil has, in common with other porous bodies, the power of drawing up moisture, or of absorbing it, independent of gravitation, or of the weight of the water which it may carry it down into the soil. This power is called *capillary attraction*, from the hair-like tubes used in early experiments. If very minute tubes, open at both ends, are placed upright, partly immersed in a vessel of water, the water rises in the tubes perceptibly higher than its general surface in the vessel. A sponge, from which water has been pressed out, held over a basin of water, so that its lower part touches the surface, draws up the water till it is saturated. A common flower-pot, with a perforated bottom, and filled with dry earth, placed in a saucer of water, best illustrates this point. The water rises at once to a common level in the pot and outside. This represents the water-table in the soil of our fields. But, from this level, water will continue to rise in the earth in the pot, till it is moistened to the surface, and this, too, is by capillary attraction.

The tendency of water to ascend, however, is not the same in all soils. In coarse gravelly soils, the principle may not operate perfectly, because the interstices are too large, the weight of the water overcoming the power of attraction, as in the cask of stones or shot. In very fine clay, on the other hand, although it be absorptive and retentive of water, yet the particles are so fine, and the spaces between them so small, that this attraction, though sure, would be slow in operation. A loamy, light, well pulverized soil, again, would perhaps furnish the best medium for the diffusion of water in this way.

It is impossible to set limits to so uncertain a power as this of capillary attraction. We see that in minute glass tubes, it has power to raise water a small fraction of an inch only. We see that, in the sponge or flower-pot, it has power to raise water many inches; and we know that, in the soil, moisture is thus attracted upwards several feet. By observing a saturated sponge in a saucer, we shall see that, although moist at the top, it holds more and more water to the bottom. So, in the saturated earth in a flower-pot, the earth, merely moist at the surface, is wet mud just above the water-table. So, in drained land, the capillary force which retained the water in the soil to the height of a few inches, is no longer able to sustain it, when the height is increased to feet, and a portion descends into the drain, leaving the surface comparatively dry.

A REQUEST.

If I am wrong in my article on draining land, do not publish it, as "Pick and Shovel" will stand a poor chance with the Editor of the FARMER.

Why not? We have a high regard for those implements of industry. Each of them is as familiar to us as the pen with which we are writing these lines, and we would give little for the contributions of those who know nothing of the uses of these prime articles. If the farmer, in discussing one of the most important operations in the management of soils, should err in statement, or in some application of terms, it would not be in the least singular. He must not be deterred from the attempt to give expression to his winter evening thoughts. Thanks for your article, which was published in the FARMER for March 30. If any one thinks he can do better, there is plenty of opportunity for him to try.

DRAINING AND IRRIGATING.

I have an idea that I can drain my bogs and springs through some adjoining dry knolls. Now the question is, can I reap the advantage of draining and irrigation at the same time?

REMARKS.—In thoroughly draining your land, you will certainly *irrigate* it so far as it is made more capable of receiving the moisture of the atmosphere; and that is a very important consideration. The atmosphere, with all its genial influences, will find its way into a light, porous soil; will *water* it and fertilize it, too. This is the sense, probably, in which your question is to be received.

But there is another view of the matter, which will depend upon the nature of the surface. In order to irrigate, you must have water collected on higher land than that which is to be watered. If you drain the bogs through a knoll, and the land below the knoll falls off sufficiently, you can lead off the water in little trenches, in any direction you please, where there is a fall.

We have seen examples where many acres were drained, located near the top of a hill. The drains conducted the water into shallow basins by the road side. Little trenches conducted the water still lower down, and over an extensive pasture, which was liable to be injuriously affected by dry and hot weather. In this way, the surplus water which greatly injured the higher lands were very beneficial to the lower ones, and some seventy acres were made to afford profitable crops, which scarcely produced enough to pay the taxes and cost of enclosing before.

INGREDIENTS OF THE SOIL AFFECTED BY AIR.

Again, in admitting air through the soil by draining, its oxygen changes certain poisonous substances into actual food for plants.

PICK AND SHOVEL.

North Pomfret, Vt., March, 1872.

REMARKS.—One of the great advantages of draining is the admission into the soil of certain elements that set other agents at work. In a drought the soil suffers not alone for the want of water, but for the want of ammonia, and other substances which rain water contains, to act upon the mineral and vegetable matter in the soil and prepare it for plant food.

ALSIKE CLOVER AND ORCHARD GRASS.

The above named grasses being new in this section, will you please tell me whether a crop sufficient for mowing can be obtained the first year, and whether it should be sowed by itself, or will it do best to mix together or with other seeds?

Somerset, Mass., March 29, 1872. R.

I wish to know whether Orchard Grass is a profitable grass for hay and pasture. If so, how much seed do I want to the acre? Is it good to mix with other grasses?

L. K.

Randolph, Vt., March 28, 1872.

REMARKS.—We begin to be afraid of an Orchard Grass and Alsike Clover fever. We have had personal experience with the "chills and fever," as a bodily ailment, and have been through several runs of agricultural fevers, and are becoming cautious. If any one will look at the NEW ENGLAND FARMER for 1826 and 1827, he will find strong recommendations of the Orchard Grass. Over forty-five years have elapsed, and still this grass is new to most New England farmers! And not only so, but the above inquiries show that recent statements in our columns have not been carefully read. Mr. Cheever said he would not recommend the orchard grass to any one who was afraid to begin haying the last of May or first of June. By the tenth of June, in his latitude, perhaps thirty miles south of Boston, it is in full bloom and past its best condition for hay. Where would herdsgrass be at that time, and how would it work to sow the two together? Orchard grass is very early, and if allowed to stand too long becomes hard and coarse. It may be sown with clover, and probably June grass, but not with timothy or redtop, as they mature nearly a month later. Mr. Cheever counts on three crops. But he is a nice farmer, and probably keeps his soil richer than many do. Try the Orchard grass and the Alsike clover, on a small scale, and keep your pulse down to a healthy beat.

MUCK AND LIME COMPOSTS.

I wish to inquire the best way to make a compost heap of muck and lime, ashes or slacked lime, and how to apply it? The muck was dug out last fall, and is composed almost entirely of decomposed vegetable matter. What proportion of each shall I use, and how long ought it to remain before being applied? How should it be applied to corn, grass, oats, or potatoes?

Chester, Vt., March 5, 1872. J. J. MINER.

REMARKS.—There is no exact formula for making compost heaps of muck with ashes, lime, or other materials. If even only a single bushel of ashes or lime were mingled with 100 bushels of old muck, it would make an excellent compost. But if the muck is good, and six or eight bushels of lime or ashes are added, then it becomes very nearly up to the best manure that is made on the farm. Such a dressing will not only improve the immediate crop, but its influence upon the soil will continue for several years. One can scarcely go wrong in composting, as a small quantity of the lime, ashes or salt, will be beneficial, and a larger quantity would do no harm. The operator therefore can mix according to the amount of materials he has at hand.

It is best to make up the mass some weeks before using and overhaul two or three times. If the compost is to be used quite liberally, spread it broadcast over the field; if only in small quantity, the crops would show its influence more if put into the hill. A top dressing of it on grass land or for oats would be excellent. Even if spread for corn and potatoes, a pint in each hill would prove favorable.

ORIGIN OF THE "DODGE WHEAT."

Some ten or more years ago, Mr. Stanley Dodge, of Mansfield, VT., a relative of my father, came to this town on a visit. While there, he visited, in company with my father, a back pasture which belonged to my father, for the purpose of salting and examining a herd of young stock.

This was about harvest time, and while going to the pasture they passed a field of wheat which belonged to Mr. Nathan Haile of this town. The excellent appearance of the crop attracted their attention, and Mr. Dodge gathered a few good looking heads of wheat from the field and took them home, and the next season sowed the little parcel, and continued each succeeding year to sow it, and was so well pleased with the yield and quality, that it soon became generally known in his vicinity, and at the present time it has become quite a favorite with the wheat raising farmers of Washington County, and perhaps of other localities. Mr. Dodge did not know any name for the wheat, and his neighbors called it the "Dodge Wheat."

Mr. Haile says that when he purchased the seed it was called the Rio Grande wheat, and that it was the best wheat he ever raised, but he neglected to retain the seed. Further back than this I can give no information, but know that it is an excellent quality of wheat and produces abundantly.

With the knowledge of Mr. Foster I would say, that the seed was gathered by Mr. Dodge in Montgomery, instead of Lowell, as Mr. Foster has it Mr. Foster was only mistaken in the matter, as we know him to be a reliable gentleman.

OTIS N. KELTON.

Montgomery, Vt., March 25, 1872.

HENS EATING EGGS.

In years past, we have occasionally noticed during the latter part of the winter that our fowls were given to eating their eggs. I think we never were troubled in this way at other seasons. I believe this habit is confined mostly if not entirely to the older fowls. I caught one recently regaling herself from a nest of eggs, and after being properly prepared, the bird itself was served as she had served the eggs.

This seems a rather harsh remedy and does not favor an increase of the flock,—though at this season it is usually desirable to keep up the number, —but it is probably the only cure. In the case here mentioned the hen was one of fattest ever seen, and had probably eaten little else but eggs for some time.

The conclusion we came to as to the cause of the habit is that it is owing to the production of eggs in large numbers at a season when there is but little of the sitting propensity, or maternal instinct in play.

The cure with which a hen lays her eggs in some secure place and carefully leaves them to be appropriated by her owner, seems a little singular oftentimes. But this is a result of that maternal instinct that cares and provides for her young. When this instinct fails, or when from the production of a large number of eggs at a season when the love of offspring—Philoprogenitiveness of the phrenologist—is latent, she takes to eating them.

The fowls addicted to this habit may generally be seen sitting near the nests while another is on laying, or going for the nest when one comes off. I think those that lay most, seldom eat eggs. I doubt that they ever eat their own eggs. The culprits do not generally lay.

AMERICUS.

Blue Hills, Mass., 1872.

A TEST OF MOLECULAR MANURE.

We took several packets of Thorburn's greenhouse seeds the other day, and report the following: In a soil one-third ordinary stable manure, just in the last stages of fermentation, and two-thirds sandy loam, put into two-inch wooden boxes, on hot water pipes, imparting a steady heat of 70° Fahrenheit, we brought up from half-inch to inch in length

Geraniums in	48 hours.	Primrose Chinese in	48 hrs.
Pelargoniums in	48 "	Acacia in	60 "
Canna in	36 "	Carnations in	40 "
Ipomea in	36 "	Clianthus in	40 "
Calceolaria in	60 "	Erica and Epacris in	40 "

And so on through Mr. Thorburn's entire list of greenhouse seeds. Not one packet was more than sixty hours in coming to the surface a perfect shoot. Doubtless much is due to the peculiarly fermentative condition of the manures used. Molecular manure in our opinion is the food for all vegetable matter.

H. K. CLINTON.

Brooklyn, N. Y., March, 1872.

JUDSON BRANCHING CORN.

Are farmers as a class easily imposed upon? If they are, then I am not alone. From Multicaulis and Norway oats to Judson's Branching corn I "dipped in," generally coming out before reaching the little end of the horn. Sometime during the winter of 1870-71, a special agent with his one stalk of "branching corn" bearing seven or eight ears, (peeled on no doubt,) made his appearance in Fall River, Mass., and succeeded in selling some hundreds of fifty-cent papers of the above named corn to a hardware dealer. It being a rare article, it was saved for his friends. Myself being among the number, was favored with one paper of sugar corn. Three grains only came up and ripened good "ever-green" corn. The field corn came better and ripened three distinct kinds of yellow corn, all of which bore but one ear on a stalk, except three or four which had two or three each. For a small affair this was a big humbug; and nearly all of my neighbors took hold of it. Our Fall River friend would like to see this agent once more.

R.

Somerset, Mass., March 29, 1872.

INDIA WHEAT FOR SHEEP.

One of your readers wants to know if India wheat is good for sheep. I have fed considerable to sheep and never knew it to hurt them or their lambs. If sheep have a plenty of good early cut hay, it don't make much difference whether they have corn, oats or India wheat. I would not commence with more than half a bushel to a hundred sheep. After they have become accustomed to eating grain, it can be increased. I am feeding my sheep this spring hay twice a day and corn once. They have commenced to drop their lambs, which are strong, and the sheep have plenty of milk. I keep salt mixed with sulphur and ashes where my sheep can go to it when they please. I have also kept it by my cattle, and they have not been troubled with the barn itch.

L. K.

Randolph, Vt., March 28, 1872.

AGRICULTURAL ITEMS.

—At McKenney, Texas, March 15, oats were up and growing finely; strawberries in bloom; peaches dropping bloom; and grapes just budding for growth.

—Some farmers in Maine have saved hay by feeding browse from the woods with meal, during the latter part of winter. This is an old resort of New England farmers.

—A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman*, writing in Linn County, Iowa, says that in digging a well last fall, we dug forty feet deep, and thirty feet through what we call blue clay, which lies in seams like rock, and looks as if it had been a liquid mass, and in it were bits of limestone, bits of timber and charcoal; and forty feet down we found oyster and clam shells and two balls of iron that would weigh two ounces apiece.

Correspondence.

For the New England Farmer.

FLOWER GARDENING FOR APRIL.

Though the chilly winds still whistle and roar, we can hear the twitter of the blue bird; and the sweeter notes of the robin red breast come floating to us every morning and evening upon the air, admonishing us that "spring, sweet spring is here! Every human heart rejoices in its advent, and drinks deep draughts of the new wine of the year."

Pansies will soon unfold their royal velvet robes, and look up so brilliant and lovely from amid their green leaves; while troops of sister flowers will soon follow in their footsteps. Pansies do not love either sun or heat, and we must consult the tastes of our bright-eyed favorites and accommodate them on the north side of the veranda, or under the dining room windows, or in some shady nook. Have the turf removed and dig up the soil deeply, and if it is moist and clayey, add a little sand to mellow it, and no matter what kind of loam it may be, give it a thorough enriching with stable manure, or take the bottom of last year's hot-bed, and mix it well in with the soil. A compost of leaf mould, loam and manure will make pansies grow most luxuriously. Then if you have not a good supply of plants, Uncle Sam's mail bags will bring you a dozen from any florist, far or near, and these added to some seedlings which you must plant directly, will give you a constant supply of flowers for months to come.

In planting pansy seeds, it is well to sow them in the house as early as is practicable, in a compost of leaf mould and garden soil. Then shade for a few days, keeping the surface well moistened and a frame of glass tightly fitted over the seed-pot or pan. Thus treated they will soon sprout. Ours were planted about ten days ago, and they are now showing their tiny green sprouts in numbers. It is far better to purchase choice seeds every year of the seeds-men, for then we are sure of obtaining *some* handsome flowers.

Hybrids are obtained by fertilizing the stigma of one perfectly shaped and particularly large flower with the pollen of another that possesses rare markings or colorings, and these hybrids usually retain the peculiar beauties of each parent. The varieties of pansies are now innumerable, and in the catalogues of the English florists there are upwards of a thousand named varieties. If the old flowering shoots are cut within two or three inches of the root, after the plants have stopped flowering in July, they will send out quantities of fresh young shoots which will be covered with lovely flowers early in September or even August, and will continue to bloom until frost and snow wither their bright eyes.

Pansies never bloom so well as when the plants are small and well rooted. After their stems grow long and straggling their size decreases, and they are also inferior in coloring; therefore it is essential to keep up a large supply of young plants both by seeds and from cuttings. Handsome varieties can be readily increased in this manner, as the pansy will strike root as quickly as a verbena. The cuttings should be from three to four inches in length, and the lower leaves should be stripped off to give less surface for evaporation. Plant them in shallow pans of wet sand,—*wet as mud*,—and keep it in that condition, and they will hardly fail to grow. If planted in pots half filled with rich compost, and an inch of sand scattered over the top, which must be well moistened all the time, they will grow finely, and if a hand glass or a tumbler is placed over the cuttings, it will ensure their rooting, as heat and moisture are thus supplied,—the two essentials for plant life. A few pots of cuttings can be struck in two or three weeks, and they will make fine blooming plants in May and June. Pansies are often propagated by layers; by pegging down the young shoots, and covering them, all but the extreme points, with fine soil. An incision can be made at the joint, as is done in layering the carnation, and the roots will strike more readily. When the leaves begin to grow, you may know that it has taken root, and it can be cut off from the parent plant with a sharp knife, taking great care not to injure the young shoot. Old plants can be divided, and if the divisions are separated on a cloudy day and well shaded from the sun for three or four days, they will not fail to grow.

To produce very fine pansies, rich soil is most needful, as the plants are very gross feeders, thriving on copious doses of liquid manure, and delighting in well decayed manure. They must also have a plentiful supply of water every evening during the summer,—a drought will surely destroy all your pets.

Sweet Violets.

These flowers should have a place in every garden, on account of their rare perfume. To be sure, their color is not brilliant, nor their form or size superior, but their exquisite fragrance endears them to every true lover of flowers. They open their sweet blue eyes among the earliest of the flowers of spring. The flowers lie deeply nestled amid the broad green leaves, but their sweet scents the air as soon as April showers green the ground,—

"Making it all one emerald."

Napoleon Bonsparte chose the violet as his peculiar flower, because Josephine requested a bouquet of them for a birthday gift. When exiled at St. Helena he solaced himself with a garden, and among the rare and beautiful flowers which he cultivated, were found quantities of *viola odorissima*. They were planted over the grave of Josephine, and at his funeral were scattered over the casket.

Strange that the mighty conqueror of nations, whose ambition was boundless, should have chosen the wee, modest violet, which shuns the sun, and only flourishes in shady, quiet nooks! Various new varieties have lately been introduced, and among them the double blue Neapolitan is very popular.

The Czar violet is a Russian variety, of a light blue shade, a single flower, but possessing rare perfume.

The Schoenbrun is also a very sweet, but single variety, and there are several white varieties that are in much request among the florists. They grow luxuriantly in a soil enriched with leaf mould and rotten wood. The top soil from pine forests is also congenial to them, as they require a damp, black, rich loam to flourish well. In the coldest climate of New England they need protection during the winter, but will bloom in the window nearly all winter, if the location is shady, and the temperature of the room not too warm. They require a moist, cool atmosphere,—never above 60° or below 45°. Violets are grown in the vicinity of Boston in immense quantities, and are always marketable. Both pansies and violets are most desirable flowers for out-door gardening, and we trust that none of our readers are without them.

If we cannot all have rich and costly furniture, we can have an abundance of beautiful, fragrant flowers for a mere trifle of money. It is true that much of "the root of all evil" is needed to build a stylish house, and when it is completed, unless surrounded with wreathing vines, shrubs and blooming flowers, the little cottage across the way, enhanced with all nature's loveliness, is far more attractive and desirable.

It is a great mistake to think that money spent in procuring shrubs and plants is thrown away. Often it is the most direct method to increase the pecuniary value of your land. Well-arranged yards and gardens, with neat fences, and vines clustering over the porch, windows, verandas, &c., set off a farm house most advantageously, and add many dollars to your purse, if you desire to sell it; and if it is not to be disposed of to the highest bidder, these floral adornments add astonishingly to the enjoyment of its inhabitants, and every one should yearly devote some portion of his means to making his home more attractive. A few dollars and a little time and attention will often render a little cottage more beautiful than a three-story brick mansion.

The most successful speculator in real estate that we ever knew, understood this secret. He would purchase a piece of property, live in it a year or so,—fill the garden with all that was lovely and bright; cover the rustic porch with clinging vines, add a piazza to the dining room and kitchen, and plant rapid growing climbers at each pillar,—thus transforming a common looking house into "a sweet home in which to live and die." When the place was in its glory, it was offered for sale, and he could always add some hundreds, (if not

New England Farmer.

BOSTON:
SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1872.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Subscribers receiving bills for amount due on their subscriptions will confer a favor by sending us their money in accordance with the terms printed on their bills. The bad weather during the late fall and winter has kept our agents at home a good part of the time, and we desire a response to these bills before our collectors can again traverse their usual routes.

Send money by postal order, or registered letter, whenever practicable, plainly directed to

R. P. EATON & CO.,
34 Merchants' Row, Boston, Mass.

☞ N. B.—Money mailed us, directed as above, may be sent at our risk, until further notice.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Advertisements, 1st insertion, . . .	15 cents per line
Each subsequent insertion, . . .	12 " " "
Business Notices, each insertion, . .	20 " " "
Double Column, " "	40 " " "
Reading Matter Notices, ...	50 " " "

Outs, double price for space occupied.

Advertisements must be sent in as early in the week as Tuesday, to secure insertion.

Advertisers are charged for the space occupied in solid nonpareil measure.

Transient advertising must be prepaid.

Extra display, including double column advertisements, and appropriate cuts, allowed at reasonable rates.

No advertisement inserted for less than one dollar, and no gift enterprises, lottery swindle, or any other humbug taken at any price.

Special terms for Probate and Farm Advertising.

☞ The above are *net* prices for all advertising less than $100 in amount.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

In our foreign news will be found quite a full synopsis of an important speech by Disraeli, the leader of the tories in England, or the relations between Great Britain and the United States. He said that the Alabama claims controversy was fraught with great danger for both countries, and that there was but one course now for the former to pursue. He believed that "the record of ministerial incompetence" would end in the acknowledgment of the principle of indirect claims. The American Dr. Minor on trial for murder has been acquitted on the ground of insanity. The Bank of England has raised its rate of discount. The cashier of the Bank of Ireland is a defaulter. Queen Victoria has returned from Germany. There are rumors of a Bonapartist movement in France. M. Rochefort and other communist prisoners have been sent to the penal colony at New Caledonia. Negotiations will soon be entered on for the complete evacuation of France by the Germans. The ministerialists in Spain were generally successful in the elections for members of the electoral colleges which are to choose senators and deputies of the Cortes. Madrid was carried by the coalitionists. There were no disturbances of any account. Efforts are making which are expected to lead to the restitution of Gibraltar to Spain. Election riots are reported in several places. The ministerialists have a majority in the Cortes as far as heard from. An unsuccessful attempt has been made to assassinate the Mikako of Japan, and no foreigner in Yeddo is allowed to leave the city. Election riots are reported in Holland—the troops were called out to suppress the trouble at one point.

Later advices contradict a rumor of the withdrawal of the claim of the United States for indirect damages in the Alabama case. A groundless rumor of Victoria's abdication is also denied. It is reported that M. Rouher has taken a large sum of money to the ex-Emperor at Chiselhurst. The German Parliament was opened on the 8th, and in the absence of the Emperor the speech from the throne was made by Bismarck. He enumerated matters of future legislation, and congratulated in strengthening the confidence of all foreign powers. Syria has been visited by a terrible earthquake and one-half of the ancient city of Antioch was destroyed. Fifteen hundred persons lost their lives, and the people remaining are suffering fearfully from injuries received by the calamity and from want.

The Mexican raids into Texas are said to form the subject of a special message to be at once sent to Congress by the President. The persistent outrages on our frontier have been submitted to long enough, and a stop must be put to them.

Mexican news is the old story over again—the revolutionary cause hopelessly broken, but terrible anarchy everywhere. A sensation was created by Mr. Brooks's resolution in the United States Congress, and the general opinion is said to be that the foreigners and the most respectable natives desire a protectorate or annexation. Congress began a preparatory session on the 25th ultimo, and elected Valle, a Juarist, president. The wife of Minister Nelson died suddenly on the 22d. The volcano of Colima is reported in full eruption.

California news is mostly in relation to the recent earthquake. We copy in another column some details of this terrible convulsion of nature.

The Deseret legislature met on the 4th, for the election of U. States Senators. The house elected William H. Hooper and Thomas Fitch. The senate elected Mr. Hooper but did not succeed in making choice of a second Senator. On the day following both branches concerned in the choice of Mr. Fitch. There has been considerable doing in the transfer of mining property, and the gold diggings are favorably reported.

There has been little of general importance in the doings of Congress. The House has passed the bill awarding prize money for the destruction of the Alabama. Several appropriation bills are under consideration. The Senate has passed a bill granting right of way for a railroad from Utah to Portland, Oregon.

The Legislature has passed the bill for increasing the water supply of Boston. A general bill for the taxation of bank shares is under debate. A resolve in favor of the Hoosac tunnel contractors has passed the House.

The election in Rhode Island on the 3d, resulted in the choice of the entire Republican ticket, with the exception of the Lieut. Governor. The Legislature is largely Republican.

We had fine weather the latter part of last week, but on Sunday it was raining nearly all day, and Monday and Tuesday were cloudy and unpleasant, with some rain. Heavy rain storms are reported at the West and South, with much damage to property, and freshets are feared in New England owing to the large body of snow in the upper portion of the country. A heavy thunder storm on Tuesday night has been followed by clearing weather, and as we write, Wednesday morning, the clouds are beginning to let through some glimpses of the sun.

ATTEMPTED BANK ROBBERY.—On the night of the 3d inst. an attempt was made to rob the First National Bank at North Bennington, Vt., of which Hon. Trenor W. Park is President. The outside doors of the safe were blown open with powder, the second door cut through, and the safe then bored into and an attempt made to blow it open. The noise of the explosion awakened the people of the village, and the robbers fled. They have not been captured. The explosion shattered the walls of the bank, and the large windows were broken out. This is one of the largest banks of the State, having a half million capital.

GLOBE THEATRE.—On Monday, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence, the favorite Irish comedians, commenced an engagement at this theatre, opening in *Eileen Oge*, which was revived for the occasion. The audience was a good one, and the performance highly satisfactory, Mr. Florence, by the excellence of his representation adding much to the interest of the play. The *Ticket-of-Leave Man* is in preparation, Mr. and Mrs. Florence being cast to their original characters of Bob Brierly and Emily St. Evremond.

OUR RELATIONS WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

The latest rumor concerning the difficulty as to the submission to the arbitrators at Geneva of the indirect claims growing out of the Alabama case, though started in London and repeated in New York, proves to be baseless. The London *Morning Post* of Monday said in a vague way that the English government had received a despatch from Washington hinting at a satisfactory settlement of the difficulties, and the New York *Evening Post* in repeating the rumor said that the despatch referred to informed Great Britain of the willingness of our government to exclude by agreement the consideration of claims for indirect damages, from the arbitrators, at least so far as they demand no award. But the reception of any such despatch in London has been denied by authority.

A cable dispatch of the 9th quotes a dispatch to the Manchester *Guardian*, that Hon. R. C. Schenck, the American Minister, while in Paris, from which city he returned on the 8th, had an interview with the American counsel before the Geneva Tribunal of Arbitration, and upon his arrival here called upon Earl Granville, Secretary of State for foreign affairs. The result of these interviews, says the dispatch, is that neither counsel nor arbitrators will meet at Geneva the 15th inst., the day appointed for the assembling of the board, but that the English and American agents will meet and exchange counter cases. The despatch further states that the Board of Arbitration will not again assemble until the 15th of June.

THE MEXICAN RAIDERS ON THE TEXAN FRONTIER.

The Washington correspondent of the *Advertiser* says the President has requested Secretary Fish to prepare a list of all the outrages which have been committed since 1865 by Mexicans who have crossed the Rio Grande into Texas. The President intends to make the list the subject of a special message to Congress. He had intended until recently to defer any reference to the subject until his next annual message, but the breaking out of a new revolution in Mexico has increased the amount of lawlessness on the frontier to such an extent that he deems the matter worthy of immediate attention. An additional force of cavalry has been sent to the frontier to prevent the predatory bands of Mexicans from crossing the river to make forage upon the Texans. It begins to be whispered about that a formal demand upon the Mexican government to promptly check and punish these outrages will soon be made, and that if the demand is not complied with, it is not improbable that our government will order the troops across the Rio Grande to pursue and capture the bandits. The Texans, in presentments made by grand juries in the border counties, charge that the Mexican authorities are in full sympathy with the robbers, and the recent appointment of Cortinas as commander-in-chief of the Mexican troops on the Rio Grande is cited as justifying this charge, Cortinas having himself committed numerous murders and robberies in Texas, for which he now stands indicted.

WATER FOR BOSTON.—Should the bill go through the Legislature allowing Boston to take water from Sudbury river, in sixty days after its passage the Water Board are confident they can fill Lake Cochituate with a supply which will undoubtedly be ample for the city for fifty years to come. They propose to dig a trench directly from the river to the lake until the permanent works can be constructed.

Since writing the above the bill has passed, and on Monday was signed by the Governor and is a law. The only restrictive provisions which have been added in the course of its passage through the Legislature are, that the water in Sudbury River shall not be reduced below a daily flow of a million and a half gallons for every day in the year, and that no water shall be taken from the river when that The House, however, struck out the clause which authorized the erection of reservoirs, dams, &c., on the Assabet River, and the Senate concurred, because time was more valuable than the clause in question. And now, having obtained the legal power, our city authorities will avail themselves of it with the promptness which the exigency of the case demands.

LARGE ADVANCE IN CUT NAILS AND SPIKES.—The nail and spike manufacturers of the Atlantic and New England States, at a special meeting in New York on Wednesday, 3d, agreed to an advance on all grades of cut nails and spikes amounting to fully fifty cents per keg. The present prices of American nails are now nearly as high as during the war. The Western iron manufacturers, in convention at Pittsburg, on the 4th, increased all sizes of iron three-tenths of a cent per pound, and nails twenty-five cents per keg.

NO. MIDDLESEX AG'L SOCIETY.—A meeting of the trustees of the Middlesex North Agricultural Society was held in Lowell Tuesday, 2d, and a committee appointed to make a proposition to the New England Society to hold their exhibition in Lowell next fall. No expression of the citizens has yet been made. As the New England fairs have never yet been held two consecutive years in the same State, it was considered an impossibility.

PORTLAND CUSTOM HOUSE.—The new Custom House in Portland was formally opened on Monday evening, 1st inst. A large party of leading citizens and distinguished persons was assembled in the main hall, and speeches were made by Governor Perham, Collector Washburne, and others.

"B D" SEA FOWL GUANO FOR TOBACCO.

Henry B. Graves, Esq., of Northampton, Mass., an extensive dealer and grower of Tobacco writes to the agent of this celebrated Guano as follows:—

I have used Peruvian Guano for Tobacco for many years, until last year I used B D Sea Fowl Guano for growing my Tobacco. I am sure it is as good a fertilizer as I have ever used; it will give as fine a leaf and as large a growth as Peruvian Guano. I would recommend the B D Sea Fowl Guano to all Tobacco growers as the cheapest and best fertilizer in the market. There was no rust or blast on my tobacco and it held its color until it was ripe. HENRY B. GRAVES.

ENLARGEMENT AND IMPROVEMENT.—The increased patronage bestowed by the public upon the well known dry goods house, Nos. 30 and 34 Winter St., in this city, has necessitated an extension of premises. With usual attention to the wants and convenience of their customers, Messrs. Shepard, Norwell & Co., have secured the Arcade building which they have had annexed in a very skilful manner, the improvement in lighting being the greatest advantage. The addition of more spacious rooms and introduction of the "full light of day" enables them to display all goods to the greatest convenience of patrons, making this establishment the lightest, and one of the largest in this line of trade.

The stock of goods is new, desirable and attractive, of every description, and sold at lowest prices, to which reference is made in advertisement in their column.

SPRING STYLES, are now opening by Cushman & Brooks, the largest assortment ever offered, of Stylish Hats and Bonnets of the latest fashionable shapes and every quality at extreme low prices. Also, Trimmings, Flowers, Ribbons, &c., at store 37 & 39 Temple Place, Boston. See the advertisement.

COL. CHAS. H. TAYLOR (Governor Claflin's private secretary for three years, and now a member of the Legislature) says in "American Homes," the popular dollar magazine, that "WHITE'S SPECIALTY FOR DYSPEPSIA scatters that disease as quickly as water does hot lead."

FOR simplicity, beauty, durability, cheapness, and effectiveness, we sincerely commend that Queen of dairy implements, the Blanchard Churn.

BARRERS.—Honest and intelligent ones recommend Burnett's Cocoaine.

SEE ADVERTISEMENT of one horse mower and rake, for sale cheap.

THE attention of our readers seeking investment is invited to the advertisement headed "Mill Property for Sale."

☞ Judge Walton on the 5th, refused the petition for a temporary injunction in the case of inhabitants of South Berwick *vs.* Boston and Maine Railroad Company. It is understood that the several complainants will bring writs of entry against the corporation, and also a new bill of equity, thus beginning proceedings anew on a new basis.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ILLUSTRATED LIBRARY OF TRAVEL AND ADVENTURE. Edited by Bayard Taylor. *Travels in Arabia.* 1 vol., 12mo., 325 pp. Price $1.50. With illustrations.

ILLUSTRATED LIBRARY OF WONDERS. *Wonders of Electricity.* From the French of J. Belle. Edited, with numerous additions, by Dr. John W. Armstrong, President of the New York State Normal School. With 65 illustrations. 1 vol., 12mo., 350 pp. Price, $1.40. New York, Scribner, Armstrong & Co.; Boston: Lee & Shepard.

The first of these volumes gives, in a concise and readable form, a brief sketch of the geographical position and ancient history of Arabia, and then condenses from the works of Niebuhr, Burckhardt, Wellsted, Burton and Palgrave the material facts relating to the modern history and condition of the country.

The second volume treats of the wonders of electricity, fully describing the discovery, improvements in, and present condition of the telegraph. The use of electricity in medical practice, as a motive power, for illumination, and for electro-plating, is described in a most interesting manner, and some of the most wonderful and practical discoveries in electrical science shown to be due Americans. The greater part of all the discoveries for the application of electricity in the arts and sciences have been made since 1830.

THE LIFE AND TIMES OF REV. JOHN WESLEY, M. A., *Founder of the Methodists.* With portraits. By the Rev. L. Tyerman, author of "The Life and Times of Rev. S Wesley, M. A." (Father of J. and C. Wesley.) In three volumes. Vols I. and II. New York: Harper & Bros. Boston: A. Williams & Co. Crown 8 vo., 564 and 618 pp. Price, $2.50 per volume.

Had the author entitled this work a "History of Methodism," the title would have conveyed quite as good an idea of its character, for, as the biography of the father of Methodism, as fully and circumstantially elaborated as is this, it necessarily gives not merely the leading facts regarding the belief and its origin and progress, but also many important and interesting details difficult or impossible for the general reader to obtain elsewhere. A great mass of material, embracing many original manuscripts, has been drawn upon, and to as great an extent as possible, by extracts from his diary and letters, Wesley has been made his own biographer. These two volumes cover the period between Wesley's birth, June 17, 1703, and the end of 1767, and the closing volume will complete the record of his life.

As a branch of the Protestant Church, Methodism has enjoyed a progress and spread without parallel in religious history. Founded only about one hundred and thirty years ago, it now numbers, in this country alone, 10 Bishops, 19,179 ministers and 1,298,938 lay members, and has 12,048 churches valued at $47,253,067, and 16,393 Sunday schools, with 184,596 teachers and 1,179,984 scholars. The Methodist church members throughout the world are estimated at 2,901,000, and 3,400,000 Sunday school scholars.

LEAVES FROM THE BOOK OF NATURE. By M. Schele de Vere. With preface by Thomas Dick. LL.D. New York: G. P. Putnam & Co.: Boston: A. Williams & Co. 1 vol., 12mo., 320 pp. Price, $1.50.

The essays in this work are most interesting chapters on natural history as seen in animal and plant life. The titles of the different chapters are: Only a Pebble; Nature in Motion; The Ocean and its Life; A Chat about Plants; Younger Years of a Plant; Later Years of a Plant; Plant Mummies; Unknown Tongues; and A Trip to the Moon. It is surprising to see what an amount of varied information is contained in this work.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Wm. B. Evans & Co., Philadelphia, publish "*France and her People,*" a record of travel and observation in France during 1869–70. The author was observant of the rise and progress of the war with Germany. It is quite interesting. Price, $1.50.

The same publishers issue a novel of some 500 pages, entitled "*Wanted—A Pedigree,*" by Martha Finley (Farquharson.) We have had time to give this but a brief examination. It appears to be written with considerable skill, and is well spoken of. It is illustrated with a photograph of the heroine. Price $2.00. The above are for sale by Nichols & Hall.

Dodd & Mead, New York, publish the third volume of Jacob Abbott's "August Stories," entitled, "*The Schooner Mary Ann.*" It is the story of a boy's journey by sea from Boston to New York, told in an entertaining style. Price, $1.50.

"*Bede's Charity,*" from the same publishers, is the title of a new story by Hesba Stretton, author of "Nelly's Dark Days," &c. It can be read with profit. Price $1.50.

From the same publishers we have a compilation of curious and valuable information regarding the Bible, by Rev. J. Comper Gray, author of "The Class and the Desk," &c., &c., entitled, "*Bible Lore.*" Among other things it gives an account of rare Biblical manuscripts, ancient versions of the Bible, celebrated commentaries, peculiar words and phrases, remarkable predictions, the apocryphal books of the Bible, notable places mentioned, &c., &c. Price, $1.25.

The above are for sale by Lee & Shepard.

G. P. Putnam & Co., New York, send us the following:

A pamphlet entitled "*The Best Reading,*" giving practical suggestions on the selection of books, the formation of libraries, courses of reading, &c. It also gives an alphabetical list of the best American and English publications, with prices. A very useful reference book, and it may be had for 90 cents.

"*Health and its Conditions,*" by James Hinton, author of "Life in Nature," &c., &c. "*Eating and Drinking,*" by George M. Beard, M. D. These two books are valuable works to those who desire to know how to preserve their health. The first is quite an elaborate work, appropriately illustrated, and conveying much information respecting physiological laws. Price, $1.50. The second is a less pretentious work, in paper covers, and treats on proper diets in health and sickness. Price 50 cts.

The above are for sale by A. Williams & Co.

Geo. Maclean, Boston, publishes "*Woman's Profession as Mother and Educator,* with Views in Opposition to Woman Suffrage." By Catharine E. Beecher. Price, $1.25. The author has both original ideas on the subjects discussed and the ability to state and enforce her convictions. For her decision against female suffrage she gives very plausible arguments. In an autograph note she says:—

"Whatever may be the result of the latter effort, [the lecture on Woman Suffrage,] there is just ground for alarm at organizations all over the nation, sending out women of talent and benevolence to lecture, and scattering tracts by hundreds of thousands advocating principles and measures destructive both to the purity and the perpetuity of the family state. This work aims to counteract these false reasonings and false principles which are now working such wide yet unnoticed mischief."

"*Maud Mohan,*" by Annie Thomas, author of "On Guard," and other popular novels, has just been issued in Harper's Library of Select Novels. Price 25 cts. For sale by A. Williams & Co.

ILLUSTRATED PAPERS.

The receipt of a package of *Harper's Weekly* and *Bazar* reminds us to say a word concerning them. The first is an admirably conducted literary paper, handsomely illustrated, and containing a large amount of literary matter, including serial tales by the best and most popular authors. In the number for April 13 was commenced a fac simile republication of Dore's "*London,*" with illustrations, which will be put in monthly eight page supplements, sent out gratuitously with the paper. The work is published in London at two dollars a number. The *Bazar* is especially designed for ladies, giving not only the current fashions, more seasonably than is possible in a magazine, but patterns for all the most important garments and fancy articles illustrated in its pages. It also contains much literary matter of a high order. The subscription price of either is $4 a year.

FROM MEXICO.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 4.—The volcano of Colima, Mexico, which for the past two years has been showing signs of activity, is now in full eruption, throwing out clouds of ashes, which fell over a large section of the country, and the smoke is so dense as to obscure the sun. The spectacle is described as one of awful grandeur.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 1, via Havana April 7.—Gen. Rocha occupied Durango on the 24th ult. Trevino Guerrez in full retreat to join Trevino. The States of San Luis Potosi, Guanajuato Zacatecas and Durango are again in possession of the Government. The revolutionary cause is considered hopeless. Terrible anarchy exists throughout the country.

Mr. Brooks's resolutions in the United States Congress created a sensation here. The journals publish them without harsh comments, and some even without editorial remarks. *El Siglo* on the 19th says that the present anarchy was the result of the introduction. *Two Republics* says that Brooks does not understand the Mexican people. The general opinion, however, is that Brooks does understand that the foreigners and the most respectable natives desire a protectorate or annexation.

The wife of United States Minister Nelson died suddenly on the 22d ultimo, in a railroad car while on a pleasure trip, near Maintata.

General Neri, who commanded the Government troops at the battle of Fresnillo, received several wounds, from which he died. Revolutionary Col. Luna was captured at Durango after a severe fight.

The preparatory session of Congress began on the 26th of March, when Valle, a Juarist, was elected President. Congressmen are generally opposed to all the schemes for railroads from the Rio Grande river on the ground that such railroads would be built slowly enough to fill northern Mexico with Americans and then the Texas game would be played out. Congress will try to create a Senate and make its president the successor of Juarez, in case of his death or resignation, to prevent Lerdo from occupying the Presidency.

The Lower California difficulty has been settled by the Government conceding the privilege of gathering orchilla.

A shock of earthquake was felt at the capital and in several States, lasting thirty minutes, on the 29th ult.

The voluntary subscriptions of the French residents in Mexico toward the payment of the French war indemnity to Germany amounted to $41,000.000.

Rocha announces the flight of the revolutionists toward Sonora and the occupation of Mazatlan by Government troops.

The fare of the revolution in the States of Yucatan and Tabasco has not yet been decided. The Mexican steamer Tabasco has gone to protect the American steamer City of Mexico. The Mexican authorities at Vera Cruz await the arrival of the steamer City of Mexico to convey troops to Matamoras to attack the Revolutionists in the rear.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.

A fire in the basement of the wholesale hat and cap store of Geo. Osgood & Son, 183 Washington St., on Monday, where the firm had from $75,000 to $80,000 worth of goods stored, damaged the stock to the amount of $10,000 to $12,000—fully insured. The damage to the building was nominal. The greatest damage was from water and the smoke which penetrated through the whole building.

The Maine Central Railroad bridge across the Androscoggin at Topsham, Me., was destroyed by fire on the 9d inst., caused probably by coals from a wood-sawing engine which passed over it shortly before the fire was discovered. The bridge was over 800 feet long, and cost about $30,000. Arrangement are made for the transfer of passengers and baggage until the bridge is rebuilt, so that there will be no detention to travel. The directors of the road have decided to build an iron truss bridge in place of the one burned. It will take three months to build it, and a temporary structure will be erected for present use.

Sylvander Johnson's Warp Mill at North Adams, Mass., was completely destroyed on the 3d, by fire, which originated in the dry house. The hydrants were frozen and nothing was saved. Loss $125,000; insured $80,000.

About eight o'clock Saturday evening, 6th, fire originated in a building at the State farm in Cranston, R. I., used on the first floor as laundry and cook rooms, and in the second story as a chapel. The building was totally destroyed. Loss $11,000; insurance $7000. The Superintendent's residence and the prison building were slightly damaged. Fearing the destruction of the prisoners' quarters, they were opened and seventeen of the prisoners managed to escape.

The country residence at Flushing, N. Y., of the Hon. Robert B. Roosevelt, was burned on Thursday night, 4th. Loss $12,000.

The stables of the Knickerbocker Ice Company, at Philadelphia, were burnt on the 3d, together with 34 horses and mules, and other property. Loss $25,000; fully insured.

A fire in Albany, N. Y., on the 3d, destroyed Scott & Simpson's lumber yard and eight dwelling houses. The loss is $40,000.

Yeager's flour mill in St. Louis was burned on Thursday night, 4th. It was insured for $65,000.

Dyer's wholesale harness store and Bonn's wholesale dry goods store were burned in Milwaukee on the 2d, and Stickland's bookstore badly damaged. The losses are estimated as follows: Seelner & Boons, wholesale clothiers, stock and building $125,000; partially insured. George Dyer & Co., wholesale and retail harness dealers, $75,000; insurance $50,000; loss on the building $15,000.

The Northern Central Railroad bridge, which spans the Susquehanna at Dauphin, Pa., caught fire on the 3d, on the Dauphin side. The fire is supposed to have caught fire from a passing engine. One-half the bridge, extending to the iron span, was consumed, the balance of the structure having been saved. Loss about $200,000; no insurance.

A fire in the furniture establishment of B. L. Solomons & Sons, New York, Saturday morning, caused $10,000 damage to the building and $150,000 to the stock of furniture, paper upholstery, &c. The loss is fully covered by insurance.

The commission house of David & Rice, Sargent's jewelry store, Biendorf's bakery, Huberman's jewelry store, a pawnbroker shop and a restaurant in Omaha, Neb., were burned Sunday. Loss $40,000.

Cooper's lounge factory in Frankfort, Pa., was burned Saturday, 6th; loss $30,000.

Durham's sash factory, Mayhew's planing mill and Whiteworth's sewing machine case factory, at Cleveland, O., were burned Monday. Loss, $25,000.

Political Intelligence.

XLII. CONGRESS—Second Session.

On Wednesday of last week, in the Senate, an adverse report was made upon the North Carolina Extension Railroad scheme. The House bill authorizing the southern claims commission to appoint special commissions to take testimony was reported with amendments. The Indian appropriation bill was discussed. In the House, the bill granting the right of way for a railroad from Salt Lake City to Portland, Oregon, was passed. A bill to secure public lands to actual settlers was reported.

In the Senate, Thursday, bills to promote the ship-building and commercial interests of the United States, and for the relief of the officers and crew of the Wyoming, were reported. The District of Columbia was authorized to subscribe to the stock of the Potomac and Piedmont Railroad. In the House, the steamboat bill was passed. The contested Alabama seat was given to Mr. Handley, the sitting member. The bill to appoint shipping commissioners was discussed and amended. Appropriate resolutions on the death of Professor S. F. B. Morse were adopted.

In the Senate, Friday, the bill granting the right of way for a railway from Salt Lake City to Portland, Oregon, was passed. The Indian appropriation bill was discussed. Adjourned till Monday. In the House, the bill authorizing a joint entry by preemption settlers was passed. By a vote of 89 to 58, the bill to pay the captain and crew of the Kearsarge $190,000 prize money for the destruction of the Alabama was passed. A bill was passed to authorize the construction of a railroad bridge across the Mississippi River at Fort Madison, Iowa. The army appropriation bill was considered in committee of the whole.

The House met on Saturday, for general debate only.

In the Senate, Monday, the bill authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River, at Booneville, Mo., was passed. The committee on claims reported several bills for relief, which were passed. The deficiency appropriation bill was reported with amendments. The bill to break up the system of "straw bids" for mail contracts was passed with the pending amendments. The Indian appropriation bill was considered. In the House, the committee on banking was directed to investigate the alleged conspiracy among national banks to lock up currency. Mr. Hooper's civil rights bill was passed to be engrossed by a strict party vote—100 to 72. A petition was received from the brother of Dr. Houard, and referred to the foreign committee, which declared that the prisoner is an American citizen, and asked that the United States government should demand of Spain his unconditional release with full reparation and apology for the indignity. The Senate amendments to the legislative appropriation bill were considered in committee of the whole.

In the Senate, Tuesday, bills were passed to prevent the enlistment into military service of minors without the consent of their parents or guardians; to provide superintendents of national cemeteries; for the construction of an arsenal near Augusta, Ga.; to provide for the payment of women nurses during the war; to pay a full bounty of $100 to soldiers who enlisted prior to July 22, 1861, and for the payment of $190,000 to the officers and crew of the Kearsarge. In the House, a bill authorizing the Postmaster-General to issue stamped postal cards was reported and passed. The bill amending the law relative to mints, and the assay of metals and coinage, was taken up and acted upon in part.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, on Wednesday, 3d, the committee on the taxation of bank shares reported a general bill. The House passed the Boston water bill to be engrossed after being further amended, and considerable other business was transacted. The annual visit of the Legislature to the State prison was made in the forenoon.

Thursday being Fast Day, there was no session.

In the Senate, Friday, no business of special importance was transacted. The House made much better progress than usual, and quite a number of general bills were advanced one stage.

In the Senate, Saturday, the Boston water bill was passed through its final stages. The Senate adjourned over until next Tuesday, when several important subjects will be discussed by special arrangement. The House took favorable action on the resolve in favor of the contractors for the construction of the Hoosac tunnel. The amount of business done was inconsiderable.

The Senate was not in session Monday. The House did no business of special importance, and made but slight progress. A bill for the compensation of persons wrongfully arrested was refused a third reading.

In the Senate, Tuesday, the bill concerning the collection of taxes on bank shares was considered and advanced one stage; the Rev. George C. Lorimer, D. D., of this city, was elected preacher of the next election sermon; and a bill was reported to incorporate the Massachusetts Mortgage Company. The House rejected the bill in relation to divorce; ordered to a third reading a bill to provide for the examination of druggists and apothecaries hereafter by a board of experts, and acted upon several other general bills. A series of resolutions on the death of Professor Morse were introduced and postponed.

RHODE ISLAND ELECTION.—The annual election was held on Wednesday of last week, and resulted in the election of the Republican State ticket, except the Lieutenant Governor, and a Republican Legislature. A special issue was made against the Republican candidate for Lieutenant Governor, the present incumbent, Pardon W. Stevens, because of his alleged connection with trap fishing, and he was defeated by Charles R. Cutler, Democratic candidate by a small majority. The *Journal* has returns from all the towns in the State except Block Island. The footings are as follows:

Governor—Seth Padelford (Rep.) 9385; Olney Arnold (Dem.) 8228; Charles R. Cutler (Dem.) 8729. The Senate will stand 26 Republicans and 11 Democrats; House of Representatives, 53 Republicans, 17 Democrats, and in three towns no choice.

Later and complete returns show a majority of 1176 for Padelford, and 140 majority for Cutler. The other State officials are:—Secretary of State, Joshua M. Addeman; attorney general, Willard Sayles; general treasurer, Samuel Clark. Some scattered votes may possibly throw the election of lieutenant-governor into the legislature. The remainder of the republican State ticket has about 2100 majority.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

The New Jersey Legislature adjourned *sine die*, on the 4th.

A tax bill passed by the Virginia Legislature is expected to pay 3 per cent. interest on the public debt, and imposes a tax of ½ per cent. on Virginia bonds, to be deducted from the interest.

The Arkansas Commissioners of Public Works, Benjamin Thomas, J. G. Botsford and E. M. Phillips, have been arrested on the charge of embezzling $42,000 in Levee bonds.

The New York *Evening Post* says that it is assured by the men who ought to know, that Chief-Justice Chase takes no part, and even no interest, in the plans of friends who would again bring his name into the political arena.

The Hartford (Ct.) *Post* remarks as "a queer comment upon the harmony in the parties, and the appreciation people have of each other down there, that both candidates for Lieutenant Governor fell behind their respective tickets in their own town of New Haven." The same paper notes as a suggestive fact that "in most of the small towns the 'straight ticket' was voted with scarcely a scratch," indicating that the "rural districts religiously follow the advice of the partisan newspapers to never scratch a ticket or bolt a regular nomination, while in the cities there is more disposition to bolt the caucus."

A prominent Illinois politician now in St. Louis states that Senator Trumbull has written a letter to Dr. Jaynes, in Springfield Ill., in which he fully commits himself in the liberal movement, and expresses his opinion that the nominee of the Cincinnati convention will be the next President.

During the recent term of the superior court in Lowell, nearly eight hundred naturalization papers have been passed upon, about three hundred of which are final.

The Missouri legislature has adjourned *sine die*. The appropriations were cut down to about $600,000 in the aggregate. The civil rights bill was defeated. A financial bill was passed providing for the funding of the floating debt, and a tax levy sufficient to pay all current expenses and the railroad subsidy to the Mobile and Northwestern Railroad. The subsidy to that road with a grant of land secures its rapid completion.

The New York assembly has killed the bill prohibiting State aid to sectarian institutions.

The President has signed the act which recently passed Congress, amending the thirty-second section of the act reducing internal taxes. He has also signed the bill for the relief of the sufferers by the Chicago fire.

Admiral Polo, the new Spanish minister, presented his credentials to the President on the 4th. He made a speech expressive of friendly feelings on the part of Spain, to which the President responded.

The resignation of H. R. Hulburd as controller of the currency has been accepted by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The complete election returns in Connecticut gave Jewell a majority of 75 votes over all and of 1999 over Hubbard. The senate will stand 16 republicans against 5 democrats, and the house of representatives 130 republicans against 111 democrats.

The Markets.

BOSTON RETAIL PRICES.

Inside of Faneuil Hall Market.

[Corrected weekly by J. F. HILTON, No. 5, *Veal and Mutton;* RUSSELL BROS., Nos. 17 & 19, *Poultry and Game;* H. BIRD & Co., Nos. 38 & 40, *Beef, Pork Lard and Hams;* C. C. CHAMBERLIN & Co., Nos 79 & 81, *Butter, Cheese and Eggs;* SANDS, FURBER & Co., Nos. 88 & 90, *Fruit and Vegetables;* NEWCOMB & KROGMAN, Nos. 30 & 32, NEW F. H. MARKET, *Fish;* MERRITT & RICHARDSON, No. 1, F. H. Square, *Fruits and Nuts.*]

Butter, Cheese and Eggs.

Butter, new lmp 45 @ . 55	Cheese, ₩ lb . . 18 @ . 23
" new tub, ch'ce, 40 @ . 45	Eggs, ₩ doz . . . @ . 25
" " 24 . . 25 @ . 32	

Meats, Fresh, ₩ lb.

Beef, ₩ lb—	Lamb—
Sirloin steak, 20 @ . 33	hind qr ₩ lb . 15 @ . 20
Round do. . . 20 @ . 25	fore qr, ₩ lb . 10 @ . 12
Rib, roast . . 20 @ . 28	Mutton—
Chuck rib . . 8 @ . 10	legs, ₩ lb . . 15 @ . 20
Plate and ribs 6 @ . 10	fore qr, ₩ lb . 10 @ . 12
Soup pieces . 3 @ . 5	chops . . . . 14 @ . 20
Liver . . . . . @ . 8	Pork, ₩ lb—
Hearts, ₩ lb . 5 @ . 15	Veal, kid and stks 9 @ . 11
Hogs, round, ₩ lb 5½ @ . 7	Suet, ₩ lb . . 10 @ . 12
Basket, sheep, ea . 5 @ . 5	Tallow, ₩ lb . . 9 @ . 10
Kidney, each . . 15 @ . 15	Sausage meat, ₩ lb 12 @ . 14
Lard, leaf . . . 9 @ . 10	fore qr . . . . 10 @ . 14
Tried . . . . . 10 @ . 11	loins, ... 15 @ . 20

Meats—Salt, Smoked, &c.

Pork, hams, ₩ lb 11 @ . 12	smoked, ea . 1 20 @ 1 35
Bacon, ₩ lb . 12 @ . 14	sausp, do. ₩ dz . @ . 50
Shoulders, ₩ lb 9 @ . 10	Pigs' feet, ₩ lb . @ . 8
Salt, ₩ lb . . 9 @ . 10	Sausage, ₩ lb . 10 @ . 12
Beef, corned, ₩ lb 10 @ . 12½	Bologna, g'nd ₩ lb 12 @ . 14
Smoked, ₩ lb . 20 @ . 22	Tripe, ₩ lb . . . @ . 12
Tongues, ₩ lb . 15 @ . 18	

Poultry and Game.

Chickens, ₩ lb—	squab, ₩ pr . 75 @ 1 00
Spring . . . . 30 @ . 37	Pigs, sck'g, ea 1 50 @ 2 00
Duks, choice ₩ lb . 30	Quarter, ₩ lb . @ . 30
Black, ₩ pr 1 25 @ 1 50	Grouse, ₩ pr 1 25 @ 1 50
Fowls, ₩ lb . . 20 @ . 25	Turkeys,—
Geese, ₩ lb . . 15 @ . 20	choice, ₩ lb . 25 @ . 30
Green, ₩ lb . . 20 @ . 25	ordinary, ₩ lb 20 @ . 25
Pigeons, ₩ doz 2 00 @ 3 00	

Fruits and Berries.

Apples—	Malaga, ₩ lb . 50 @ . 75
₩ bbl, new . 5 00 @ 7 00	Lemons, ₩ doz . 25 @ . 37
₩ pk . . . 75 @ 1 00	Oranges—
Bananas, ₩ dz . 75 @ 1 50	Messina, ₩ dz 25 @ . 50
Cocoanuts, ea . . @ . 10	Fayals, ₩ doz 12 @ . 15
Cranberries, ₩ qt . @ . 20	Pears, ₩ doz . 1 00 @ 3 00
Grapes—	

Fruits and Nuts—Dry and Canned.

Almonds, ₩ lb . 25 @ . 40	Prunes, ₩ lb . . 15 @ . 20
shelled, ₩ lb . 50 @ . 60	Peaches, ₩ lb . 20 @ . 25
Apples, ₩ lb . . 10 @ . 12	₩ qt can . . . @ . 50
Chetana, ₩ qt . . 20 @ . 30	Raisins, by b'x 2 20 @ 2 50

New England Farmer.

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General Intelligence.

THE CALIFORNIA EARTHQUAKE.

California papers just at hand give some interesting details of the recent earthquake in that State, in Inyo county. We copy a few paragraphs. It is stated that, in the town of Independence,

The First great Shock

Came at 2½ Tuesday morning, March 26, and was probably the most severe that occurred. Mr. Bell, who was sleeping in the second story of the hotel in Independence, (a frame building filled in with adobe), says that when the first shock came it threw his pitcher and wash-bowl which were upon a washstand six feet distant, upon his bed, whence they rolled to the floor and were broken. After a few heavy undulations from south to north, during which Mr. Bell was trying to climb out of his second story window, about half a dozen perpendicular jolts came, which seemed to lift the house to the height of several feet. The earth now settled down to a steady tremulous motion. From this time till nearly 7 o'clock the earth was never for a moment perfectly quiet, and every few minutes heavy shocks of a few seconds' duration were occurring. In all, there were more than fifty very heavy shocks. The first shock cracked and threw down many walls and buildings, out it was the heavy succeeding shocks which leveled everything The brick Court House and every brick and adobe house in the town and throughout the whole country, were thrown down.

The shocks were accompanied with a great rumbling, and the air was filled with great clouds of dust—dust such quantities of dust filled the air that a cloud was formed, which was seen by persons residing fifteen or twenty miles to the northward. In places on the stage road there were encountered rocks as large as two-story houses which had rolled down from the mountains. From Independence to Big Pine, a distance of forty-five miles, there is not a square yard of ground that does not show cracks. Near Big Pine they found a crevice across the road sixty feet wide and six feet deep. Off on the road, but in plain sight, this crevice was two hundred feet wide and over twenty feet deep, and it could be traced a long distance, running north and south, parallel with the Sierra Nevada mountains.

Between Fish Springs and Bishop Creek, where formerly was a desert place, there now gushes forth a stream of water large enough to turn a mill. In other places streams and springs are dried up, and, in fact, the whole country turned topsy-turvy. At Hot Springs, while several shocks were felt on the surface, the men in the mines (200 feet deep) felt nothing of them.

Awful Scene at Visalia.

Here eye witnesses describe the scene at the time of the shock as something awful in its inconceivable grandeur. A noise like the guns of fifty batteries of artillery fired simultaneously beneath the place; the ground for miles around trembling violently an instant, and the next lying in ruins; people but a moment before in dreamland, shrieking in terror as they endeavored to extricate themselves from the mountainous heaps of debris; rocks and trees hurled from the sides of the neighboring hills and crashing down the slopes; houses, rocks, trees, cattle and human beings thrown into the crevasse which suddenly opened as the solid earth was rent asunder—all made the scene indescribable.

One gentleman says the house in which he had been staying was crumbled in an instant into a confused mass of broken furniture, bricks, pieces of board, &c., and it was by the greatest miracle that he escaped as he did, totally unhurt. In the house were two inmates beside himself, a farmer and his daughter. After the shock the latter he saw lying insensible upon the ground at a di tance of some twenty feet from the site of the dwelling. The father was terribly bruised, and the blood was pouring from a wound on his forehead, where a falling brick had struck him. Wiping it away, the two began rubbing the hands and chafing the temples of the senseless girl, but it was all to no purpose. She had been killed instantly, having fallen on her back.

A young husband had been sitting at his fireside with his wife. He intended to depart in the morning for San Francisco, and the two were making the most of the last time they would be together probably for several months; the candle had burned out and they were seated close to the open fireplace, the wife holding in her arms a child of a few months. After the shock the husband was found lying on his face, dead, a beam across his neck, which in falling had nearly severed his head from the trunk; and the mother was so frightfully burned by the fire brands that she could not have lived many minutes, and the infant was discovered lifeless nearly a rod distant. A family of seven persons on the outskirts of Visalia who were sound asleep were sunk, house and all, some two or three feet below the surface of the ground. All were rescued, however, alive, except a baby, which was burned to death by coming in contact with a stove. A mother was nursing a sick child, a girl of fourteen or fifteen, who had been taken the day before with chills and fever. After the shock neither she could be found, the ruins of the house itself even being swallowed up in the enormous fissure which had been made in the earth.

"THERE was a frog who lived in a spring,
He caught such a cold that he could not sing."

Poor, unfortunate, Batrachian! in what a sad plight he must have been. And yet his misfortune was one that often befalls singers. Many a unfortuneful voice among those who belong to the "genus homo" is utterly spoiled by "cold in the head" or on the lungs, or both combined. For the above mentioned "croaker" we are not aware that any remedy was ever devised; but we rejoice to know that all human singers may keep their heads clear and their throats in tune by a timely use of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy and Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, both of which are sold by Druggists.

REMEMBER casters for Sewing Machines. The machine rests on them when moving, but not when sewing. Three make a set for any machine.

The World Abroad.

CABLE DISPATCHES.

Great Britain.

LONDON, April 2. The number of emigrants who left the British Isles during March exceeded February by 7000.

LONDON, April 3. The *Globe* calls attention to a rumor of an extraordinary character which has obtained currency in London, that the case of the American Government before the Geneva Tribunal of Arbitration estimates the losses of citizens of the United States by the capture and destruction of American ships and cargoes by Confederate cruisers built or fitted out in English waters, at $14,000,000, and the expense of the United States Government in pursuing said privateers at $200,000,000. The *Globe* comments with some severity upon this statement, and expresses the hope that Mr. Gladstone will be speedily called upon in Parliament for an explanation as to its truth or falsity.

The *Echo* contains an article upon the subject of the union of Canada with Great Britain, in which it hints strongly that the connection between the two countries is merely artificial, and intimates that Lord Dufferin is possibly the last Viceroy of the Dominion.

The Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli, who is now on a visit to Manchester, addressed an immense Conservative meeting in Free Trade Hall in that city this evening. Disraeli began by saying that we have assembled here to proclaim our resolution to uphold the constitution of the kingdom. He went on to make an earnest defence of monarchy. To the throne, he said, must be ascribed the blessings which Englishmen enjoy. The sovereign does exercise a real influence. The monarchy was an institution around which, in peril or adversity, the people can rally. The English monarchy cost less than any other nation. The expense of the sovereignty of the United States, which embraced Congress and State Legislatures as well as the Executive, was between £700,000 and £800,000 sterling—double the total of the English civil list. He closed with a vindication of the aristocracy, and a defence of the House of Lords as an essential element of the Government.

The well known tavern, "Hole in the Wall," having been used as headquarters by the Republicans of London, has been refused a license by the authorities. New rooms, in consequence, have been secured for their meetings by the London Patriotic Society. Hon. John Stuart Mill has sent a letter to the President of the Association inclosing £20 as a contribution toward the expense of its change of quarters, and expressing approval of the resistance of the organization to an attempt by the Government to prevent, by indirect means, the discussion of subjects which it is thought too hazardous to openly suppress.

LONDON, April 4. Right Hon. Benj. Disraeli, in his speech at Manchester last night, continuing his comparison between British and American forms of Government, said: "The President of the United States was not a sovereign; his position was similar to that of an English Prime Minister, and both were paid a sum about equal to the income of a second class professional man." He then referred to the difficulties growing out of the Alabama claims, and pronounced the present situation of the controversy fraught with great danger to the relations of the two countries.

After reviewing the past and present treaty negotiations for a settlement, he came to the conclusion that there was but one course left for England, painful as it might be. When she received the American case with its extraordinary demands, he would have appealed to the good feeling and the good sense of the Americans. He stated the difficulties, and invited a confidential conference at which they might be explained. He condemned the course taken by the Government. It was a cause of the public alarm and indignation which now existed. He admitted it was impossible for America to recede from her position in regard to the question to be presented to the Geneva Board. He concluded by expressing the belief that the record of ministerial incompetence would be sealed by the ultimate acknowledgment of the principle of indirect claims, the results whereof must be fraught with the utmost danger to England. The Earl of Derby and other prominent gentlemen followed in speeches of a similar political import.

The House of Commons reassembled this evening. John G. Dobson, the member for East Sussex, resigned the chairmanship of the committees of the House, which position he had held since 1865. Bonham Carter, member for Winchester, was elected to fill the vacancy.

The case of Dr. William C. Minor, the American, who killed a workingman at Lambeth some weeks ago, and has since been held for trial on a charge of murder, came before the court to-day. The evidence of the killing was introduced. Conclusive evidence of the prisoner's mental condition followed, and the case was given to the jury. The verdict, rendered after short deliberation, was "not guilty," on the ground of insanity.

The rate of discount of the Bank of England has advanced ½, and is now 3½ per cent. The bullion in the Bank has decreased £477,000 during the week.

LONDON, April 5. One Fleury, cashier of the Bank of Ireland, has absconded with a large amount of money belonging to the bank. It is believed that he has gone to the United States.

LONDON, April 7. The Queen has returned from Germany, landing at Portsmouth this morning.

The trial of Arthur O'Connor, for an attack on the Queen, commences next Wednesday. The prisoner has made no effort to secure counsel for his defence. It is probable the trial will be postponed—perhaps indefinitely, as the conviction seems to be gaining ground that the boy is insane.

LONDON, April 8. The grand jury met at the Old Bailey to-day, and was charged by the Judge respecting the cases of O' Connor the assailant of the Queen, and Castro, the Tichborne claimant.

A rumor that the Foreign Office had received dispatches from the United States which promised a solution of the question of indirect damages is pronounced by authority to be without foundation. The report was first published in the *Morning Post*, and copied and widely circulated by the evening papers. Its contradiction produces a general feeling of disappointment.

It is announced that John Bright will resume his seat in Parliament in a few days. He will, however, take no active part in public affairs, and has no intention of again entering the Cabinet.

LONDON, April 9. On a telegraphic hint from New York, inquiry was made concerning the pretended runners of Queen Victoria's abdication, and there can be no doubt that the story is the purest invention. There is not the slightest foundation for the pretence of such a rumor in anything public or currently reported here.

The *Morning Post* repeats the rumor which it gave yesterday, that Napoleon has borrowed fifteen millions of pounds in London; but the truth of the rumor is authoritatively denied.

The prince and princess of Wales have gone to Florence.

Markets.—Cotton quiet and steady—sales of the week, 90,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet but firm. Bonds have been dull—closing a shade lower on Tuesday, as follows:—Consols 92¾ for money and 92¾ for account; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 92¾; do. 1865, old, 90¾; do. 1867, 93¾; U. S. 10-40s, 89.

France.

New York, April 3. It is stated that a Bonapartist reaction in France is about to be inaugurated. Several Bonapartist leaders have lately arrived, and great reliance is put upon the adhesion of the army to Napoleon when the crisis is brought about, which will not be long delayed.

Paris, April 6. Henri Rochefort, Paschal Grousset and Assi sailed today for the penal colony of New Caledonia.

Paris, April 7. Pere Junqua held a public conference at Bordeaux last night, and delivered an address against the dogma of papal infallibility. The audience numbered 1200 and included many priests.

M. Thiers and Count Von Arnim will soon commence negotiations for the complete evacuation of French Territory by the Germans.

PARIS, April 8. President Thiers has been in consultation with Gen. Froissard with regard to the fortifications of France. During the recess the President has remained most of the time in Paris, and gives receptions and dinners at the Palace of Elysee.

President Thiers gave a reception in Paris this evening, at which the diplomatic bodies were largely represented.

M. Rouher has left this city for Chiselhurst. It is reported that he took with him three millions of francs for the ex-emperor.

There are now in the prisons of Versailles twenty-two Communists under sentence of death.

Germany.

BERLIN, April 8. The German Parliament was opened to-day. The Emperor was not present, and the speech from the throne was read by Bismarck. The speech enumerates various subjects of legislation to be submitted. Among them are the new military and penal codes, uniform beer and malt taxes, the ratification of the commercial treaty with Portugal, of a consular convention with the United States, and of the postal treaty with France.

Spain.

MADRID, April 3. The elections for members of the Electoral Colleges which are to choose Senators and Deputies of the Cortes took place yesterday throughout the Kingdom, and were conducted quietly except in Cordova where slight disorders occurred. Full returns of the elections have not been received, but as far as known the Ministerialists elected 550 Presidents and 2162 Secretaries of the Electoral Colleges, and the Coalitionists or opponents of the Government, 272 Presidents and 1212 Secretaries. Madrid was carried by the Coalitionists. It is supposed that the Ministerialist party will have 270 Deputies in the lower branch of the Cortes.

The municipal authorities of the towns in the province of Badajos, together with the authorities of a number of towns and other provinces, have entered into coalition of measures which it is hoped will lead to the restitution of Gibraltar to Spain.

MADRID, April 4. The popular vote in this city on the first day of the election stood, for the candidates of coalition 12,362, for those of the Ministry 4982. Among the most prominent of candidates for the Cortes in the Capital, Espartero, Sagasta and Topete are all beaten.

MADRID, April 7. The latest returns show the following result of the elections for the Cortes; The Ministerialists elected 229; the Coalitionists 137; doubtful 18. The returns from Porto Rico and the Canaries are considered favorable to the Government.

Serious election riots have occurred, especially at San Lorenzo, Catalonia, and at Santiago, in Andalusia. In the former place the ballot boxes were destroyed and the election stopped.

Syria.

Terrible Earthquake at Antioch.

LONDON, April 8. A telegram from Constantinople brings intelligence that the city of Antioch, in Syria, has been visited by an earthquake causing a terrible loss of life. The dispatch states that one-half of the city was totally destroyed and fifteen hundred persons lost their lives. Great distress prevails in that portion of the city not demolished, and the remaining inhabitants are sadly in need of assistance.

LONDON, April 8. Another dispatch from Constantinople states that there were three successive shocks of earthquake at Antioch. The river Orontes rose and inundated the lower portion of the city, and two bridges were swept away by the wave. The major portion of the city walls were destroyed. The neighboring towns are sending assistance.

General Items.

LISBON, April 3. A convention has been signed by the Maintenance and Construction Company of Great Britian and the Government of Portugal, for laying a telegraphic cable from Lisbon to Brazil by way of Madeira and Cape Verde Islands.

LONDON, April 5. A dispatch from Yeddo, March 26, announces that an attempt was made by a party of twelve persons to assassinate the Mikado of Japan, but was unsuccessful, and the guards succeeded in capturing two of the party. The other ten escaped. The attempt has caused great uneasiness on the part of the Government. Orders have been issued forbidding foreigners to go beyond the limits of the city of Yeddo.

THE HAGUE, April 4. The celebration of independence was attended with disorders and breaches of the peace at various points. The most considerable disturbances occurred at Oosterhout, in North Brabant, where a mob collected, broke the windows of houses and committed other outrages. The military were called out to suppress the riot and several persons were seriously injured. The cause of the outbreak is supposed to be dissatisfaction with the ministry.

Among the conspicuous honors received by Mr. Motley during the tercentenary anniversary of Dutch Independence was the degree of Doctor of Laws confered by the University of Leyden.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 4.—Advices from Lone Pine to Friday last state that the earthquake shocks still continue, although with less violence. Four more deaths of injured parties are reported. Owens Lake has risen four feet, and Owens river shrunken to one-half its usual size. A creek is running where dry land was formerly. While one family of five were being buried, a shock filled the graves with earth and sunk the ground on which the burying party were standing four feet. In Santiago county springs which were wholly or partially dried by the earthquake fifteen years since, have broken out afresh.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 5.—The British barque Speedwell, from this port, went ashore on Punta Arenas March 9 and is a total loss. The crew were saved.

The Government buildings at Camp Independence were entirely destroyed by earthquake on the 26th ult.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 8.—It is reported that an expedition, made up in Honolulu, sailed for the Arctic regions to secure everything valuable left of the American whaling fleet wrecked last year.

FROM UTAH.

SALT LAKE, April 5.—The heavy business of the last three days in the transfer and bonding of mining property will aggregate considerably over two millions of dollars. Gold diggers on the Colorado river are averaging from ten to twenty dollars per day to each hand.

The site selected for the new military post is at St. George on the southern boundary of the territory.

The State Legislature met to-day for the election of two United States Senators. In the House, Wm. H. Hooper and Thomas Fitch were elected on the first ballot. In the Senate Hooper was elected on the fifth ballot. There were nine ballots for the second Senate but no choice was made, Thos. Fitch reaching within one of election, when an adjournment took place until to-morrow.

SALT LAKE CITY, April 6.—The senate failing to elect a United States senator, both houses to-day in joint convention elected Thomas Fitch on the first ballot. Thomas P. Akers, member of the lower house, resigned.

Miscellaneous Items.

☞ The accounts of ex-Controller Johnson of Brooklyn are said to be $90,000 short.

☞ The trial of the Windsor Locks, Conn., murderers is set down for Tuesday, April 30.

☞ The rinderpest has wholly disappeared from Belgium.

☞ By orders from Washington General Crooke has suspended operations against the Apaches in Arizona.

☞ The average length of the term of all the public schools in the Commonwealth last year was eight months and nine days.

☞ It is expected that a new line of steamers will run between Providence and New York this summer, touching at Newport.

☞ The house of Samuel J. Hanson, at Dover, N. H., was destroyed by fire on the 2d. Loss $4000; insurance $1500.

☞ The Androscoggin County Agricultural Society will hold its next annual fair at Mechanics Falls, Me.

☞ The venerable Thomas Phillips, who for nearly forty years has faithfully served the town of Exeter, R. I., as town clerk, died on Thursday, 2d, aged 73 years.

☞ A little girl, 12½ years old, only child of Almond Place of East Greenwich, R. I., fell into a pail of hot water a few days ago and died of her injuries.

☞ Sheriff Perry of Portland, Me., has closed 254 liquor shops within the past three days. Ther is most intense feeling on the subject.

☞ The residence of Samuel I. Hanson, Dover, N. H., was burned on the 2d. The greater part of the furniture was saved. The loss is estimated at $3500; insured for $1500.

☞ The St. Albans butter market, Tuesday, 2d, was active. Winter dairies, 18 to 20c.; new butter, 25 to 35c.; extra lots, 36 and 37c.

☞ The Eureka Mining Company's mines in Utah are reported to be sold to English parties for $720,000; also the Wyoming mines for $125,000.

☞ The government buildings at Camp Independence were entirely destroyed by the earthquake on the 26th ultimo.

☞ The Matamoras authorities have captured over a hundred head of stolen Texas cattle, which were being crossed into Mexico, and caught six thieves, who are lodged in jail.

☞ The office of the Lycoming Fire Insurance Company, of Lycoming, Pa., was robbed of over $30,000 in bonds and stocks on Tuesday night, 2d.

☞ The Belfast *Journal* says that in Sedgwick, Me., there was a hay famine in that section, and one-third of the inhabitants of that town, Brooksville and Bluehill, have not a hundred pounds of hay in their barns.

☞ John L. Brown, the contractor for cleaning the streets of New York, has transferred his contract to another party, in consequence of the denunciations by the press of his neglect to keep the streets clean.

☞ The ice gorge at Bucksport, Me., has been broken and the Cambridge has arrived at Winterport and the Katahdin left for Boston on the 3d. The European and North American track is clear and the train from St. John arrived at Bangor on the 3d.

☞ Sheriff Page of Vassalboro', Me., captured three housebreakers several days ago who have been committing numerous depredations in China, Appleton and other towns. Their capture affords much relief to the neighborhoods that have suffered from them.

☞ Large quantities of hay are accumulating at the railroad station in Houlton, Me., waiting shipment. Pressed hay is selling for $17 to $18 at the station and loose at barns at $14 to 15—about $4 less per ton than early in January. Oats sell quick at 50 to 60c, according to quality.

☞ Jack Mohar, a young man 18 years old, was caught in a belt at the Chester emery works on Thursday, 4th, and wound round a revolving shaft. His fore-arm was literally torn from his body and left revolving around the shaft, while his body was thrown violently to the floor.

☞ St. Albans, Vt., on the 3d inst., voted to have water-works, and the village is to be bonded in a sum not exceeding $150,000, payable in not less than 20 years, and bearing 6 per cent. interest, to defray the expenses.

☞ The spring arrivals of grain have fairly begun. There were received on Friday and Saturday, over the Boston and Albany Railroad, about two hundred cars of flour and grain. Of these 153 contained 61,200 bushels of corn, 8 contained 5600 bushels of oats, 7 contained 7000 bushels of shorts, and the rest contained 3100 barrels of flour.

☞ George H. Foley, who robbed his employers, Messrs. Crosby, Morse & Foss, of $7000 worth of jewelry, and then left for St. Louis, where he was subsequently arrested by Detective Skelton and brought back to this city, was before the Municipal Court again on Friday, and, waiving examination on the complaint, was held in $10,000 for trial at the Superior Court.

☞ The protracted strike at the Portland, Conn., quarries ended on the 3d. The English laborers were the last to give in. The resumption of work was simultaneous, the strikers going to their old places *en masse*. The quarry companies treated the men liberally, giving them 5 cents a day—or $1 80—more than they had demanded. There was apparently no trouble about it after the society was discarded.

☞ Joseph Clark, a New Orleans negro, who was sent to the New Haven almshouse a few days ago for vagrancy, had a little dispute with William Warner, the overseer, on Monday, and on Wednesday morning, 3d, Clark took up the crow-bar which he was using, and retiring some distance behind the overseer, came up suddenly and struck him a fearful blow on the back of the head. He escaped. Warner died on the 7th.

Business Notices.

THE SEASONS.

Each season in its turn appears,
To help make up our fleeting years;
And while on earth we may sojourn,
There's always something new to learn.
No day should pass but we can say—
We've something useful learned to-day;
And, better still, have something done
To make life's hours more smoothly run.
The BOYS should learn where they need "CLOTHES,'
Coats, Pants, Vest, Hat and *Shoes* complete,
The place to buy is GEORGE WENNO'S,
Corner of Beach and Washington street. 1w15

Richards' Historical Catechism.

What public building occupies the site on the corner of Tremont Street and Temple Place, which was formerly the Masonic Temple? THE UNITED STATES COURT HOUSE.

What elegant structure stands about one-fourth of a mile south of this on the corner of Tremont and Boylston Streets? THE NEW MASONIC TEMPLE. This is one of the most beautiful and costly buildings in the City, occupying the site upon which stood the Winthrop House which was destroyed by fire in April, 1864. Its front on Tremont Street is about ninety feet and it is eighty-five feet high and can be seen at a great distance in every direction by persons approaching the City.

What very large and imposing structure just erected stands upon the opposite corner of Boylston street? HOTEL BOYLSTON. It is 100 feet long, 80 feet wide and cost about $200,000. It is constructed mostly of Ohio Free Stone and is a very beautiful building.

How is it to be occupied? As a fashionable tenement House.

What very "OLD BUILDING" is located about three-fourths of a mile to the north-east? GEORGE H. RICHARDS' CLOTHING HOUSE, the place for GREAT BARGAINS, at 24 and 25 DOCK SQUARE. 1w15

Sixteen Years of Success.—In 1856 the now famous MUSTANG LINIMENT was first made known to the public by an extensive system of advertising. From that time to the present, the demand for it has been steadily increasing until it has taken the lead of all embrocations, lotions, ointments, and other external remedies, imported or domestic, ever introduced into the American market. In the most celebrated racing and trotting stables, in the establishments of stage and city car companies, and in the stables of private gentlemen, it is the only recognized cure for such diseases of the horse as require outward treatment. Nor is it less valuable as a local application for some of the most distressing complaints to which man is subject. Rheumatism, stiffness of the joints, neuralgia, sore throat, tumors, wens, earache, toothache, yield to its pain-subduing, counter-irritant properties, and burns, scalds and cuts are healed with incredible rapidity under its operation. 1w15

Satisfactory results always accrue from the use of Duponco's Golden Pill. 1w15

Atwood's Quinine Tonic Bitters grants unusual nourishment to debilitated constitutions, improves the digestive organs, relieves weakness of the stomach, removes or counteracts liver complaint, diarrhœa, jaundice, and creates an appetite, and is a healthy spring medicine. 1w15

As a diaphoretic, deobstruent, alterative, diuretic solvent and tonic, there is no medicine yet discovered so reliable as SWOLANDER'S BUCHU. Kidney, bladder and glandular diseases, diabetes, gravel, female complaints, and all maladies of the urino-genital organs, are removed or counteracted by its agency. 1w15

CARPETS.

Special Sale at Low Prices.

All our cut stock in retail departments will be sold off to close the same. English Tapestries for $1.10; Superfine two plies, 75 cents; Ingrain two-plies, 62½c cents; Union two-plies, 42 cents; India Brussels, 75 cents; Dundee (imitation three-plies) 37½ cents; Hemp Carpets, 20 cents; Canton Mattings, 20 cents; Wool Venetian Stairs, 37½ cents; Floor Oil Cloths, 37½ cents; over 1000 Rugs, Velvet Brussels, Wilton, Common Mats and Crumb Cloths, of various sizes. Also many style high grade Carpets in Brussels, Tapestries, Three-Plies and Kidderminster. Our Customers will do well to anticipate their spring purchases at this sale.

New England Carpet Company,

New Warehouse, 76 to 82 Friend street, second building from Hanover street, Boston. 4w18

SKIN DISEASES.

PERRY'S IMPROVED COMEDONE AND PIMPLE REMEDY—The Skin Medicine of the Age. Is warranted to cure RED, WHITE, and MATTERATED Pimples; FLESH WORMS, and BLOTCHED disfigurations of the Face.

Prepared only by DR. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, 49 Bond Street, New York. Sold by *Druggists everywhere.* 13w11

Spring Opening

—OF—

THE LIGHTEST

DRY GOODS STORE

IN BOSTON.

Shepard, Norwell & Co.,

Having secured a long lease of the entire ARCADE BUILDING, with the exception of a very small front lot, have at large expense and with great care enlarged, altered, lighted, and beautified their well-known establishment at

30 & 34 Winter Street,

Which they will open to the public on

MONDAY, APRIL 8th.

The change wrought in the store is not only advantageous to themselves, but also must necessarily prove of incalculable benefit and convenience to their customers, who may now

Examine Any and Every Department

—WITH THE—

Full Light of Day!

It enables them to establish

A NEW

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT,

Wherein the BEST VALUES and most ELEGANT STYLES to be found in Boston may be obtained, especially in

Black & Fancy Silks, Choice Stuff Goods, Mourning Goods,

While space is also gained for new and attractive departments for

KID GLOVES, of all kinds, LACES AND EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS, SHAWLS, PARASOLS,

And every variety of fabric that can be included under the head of

FANCY DRY GOODS.

In addition, we would remind the public that our departments of

Housekeeping Goods, Cottons, Flannels, Woollens, Hosiery, LADIES' & GENTS' UNDERWEAR AND PRINTS,

Are more complete than ever before for

Wholesale and Retail Trade:

—THAT—

Our Entire Stock is New

AND FOR SALE AT

Actual Bottom Prices!

MUCH LESS THAN OUR NEIGHBORS!!

☞ Thanking our patrons for their continued confidence, which perpetually incites us to increasing endeavors in their behalf, we earnestly invite them to call and pass judgment upon our

NEW STORE,

SPLENDID GOODS,

—AND—

Unequalled Prices!

SHEPARD, NORWELL & CO.,

30 & 34 Winter Street,
BOSTON.

New Advertisements.

CUSHMAN & BROOKS

NOS. 37 & 39

Temple Place.

Rich Millinery Opening!

HATS & BONNETS

For Ladies, Misses and Children, and Boys, Youth and Infants.

SPRING AND SUMMER

HATS AND BONNETS,

FRENCH HAT AND BONNET FRAMES.

One Hundred Cases Opening,

Comprising the finest assortment of Stylish Hats and Bonnets in all the latest, most fashionable Braids and Shades.

French Chip, Leghorn, English Milan, Straw, Florence and Pedal Hats and Bonnets,

INCLUDING ALL THE NOVELTIES!

Also, a very Elaborate, Stylish and Elegant assortment of FRENCH FLOWERS and other Hat Trimmings, RICH RIBBONS, R-AL LACES, JETS, DIADEMS, AIGRETTES and PARISIAN FEATHERS.

We will present them to our numerous customers at

Very Lowest Possible Prices!

EXAMINE EARLY!

Nos. 37 & 39 Temple Place.

CUSHMAN & BROOKS.

TWENTY YEARS.

A Superphosphate that can be Depended Upon without Doubt.

MR. RUSSELL COE HAS BEEN COMpounding Superphosphates about twenty years; the past ten he has been alone in the business, during which time he claims that he has not known of *five persons* but what were perfectly satisfied with the effect produced.

It is of a uniform standard quality as the statements of parties using it will prove. Send for Pamphlet containing analysis, testimonials, &c.

WHITTEMORE, BELCHER & CO.,
AGENTS FOR NEW ENGLAND,
Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,
No. 34 Merchants Row, Boston.
Manufactory, Chicopee Falls, Mass. 2w15

Farmer Wanted,

AT BRADLEY PHOSPHATE FACtory, Weymouth, Mass., to take charge of the Farm connected with it. An honest, temperate, and industrious man, who is not himself afraid of work, and who will devote his best energies to his employer's interests, can find a good situation by applying at 24 Broad Street, Boston. 15tf

FOR SALE CHEAP.

A FIRST RATE, NEW, ONE-HORSE MOWER, and a NEW ONE HORSE RAKE. Will be sold very cheap, if applied for soon, at No. 13 Faneuil Hall Square, Boston. 2w15

WE RETAIL ROSES AT WHOLESALE RATES. Your choice of the following

BEAUTIFUL, EVER BLOOMING ROSES

BY MAIL, POST-PAID,

FIVE FOR $1.00; TWELVE FOR $2.00.

We guarantee the money to reach us, and the plants to reach the purchaser in good order.

Celine Forrester,	Aurora,
Mad. Damazin,	L'vieon Gower,
Bourbon Queen,	Mad. Falcot,
Washington,	Regalis,
Clotilde,	Mad. Herman,
Emotion,	Lucullus,
Compte Bobrinsky,	Marechal Niel,
Arlstides,	Aurippina,
Souvenir Malmaison,	White Cluster,
Caroline Crook,	Mlle. Adelaide Ristorl,
Empress Eugenie,	Safrano,
Louis Phillip,	Lamarque,
Address,	Lady Warrender.

THE DINGEE & CONARD CO.,
2w15 ROSE GROWERS, West Grove, Chester Co., Pa.

Dr. Lowell Mason's

SONG GARDENS!

HAVE AN IMMENSE SALE. EACH book complete in itself, but one naturally succeeds the other in a School Course. The books are

Perfect Mines of Valuable Materials for Music Teachers.

This Song Garden. (Song Garden 1st Book.) Is for the little ones. Here are Simple Elements, Easy Exercises, about 250 Tunes, many of them the very sweetest

Flowers of Melody. Price 50 cts.

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The above books sent, post-paid, on receipt of retail price.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.
CHAS. H. DITSON & CO., New York. tc15

EPILEPSY OR FITS.

A SURE CURE FOR THIS DISTRESSing complaint is now made known in a Treatise (of 48 octavo pages) on Foreign and Native Herbal Preparations, published by DR. O. PHELPS BROWN. The prescription was discovered by him in such a providential manner that he cannot conscientiously refuse to make it known, as it has cured every body who has used it for Fits, never having failed in a single case. The ingredients may be obtained from any druggist. Persons desiring a copy may address DR. O. PHELPS BROWN, No. 21 Grand Street, Jersey City, N. J., and it will be sent by return mail, free. 4w15

Important to Farmers AND FRUIT GROWERS.

Save Your Fruit, Ornamental Trees, and Vines.

USE WRIGHT'S EXTERMINATOR. IT kills the trees from Bark Lice, Borers and Canker Worms. It is also a sure remedy for the potato curculio and Hessian fly. Also for the cucumber and Squash bug. After a thorough test of several years in Western Massachusetts it has proved a complete success. 75 cents worth sufficient for 20 trees. Agents wanted in every town. SHEPHERD & WALLACE, Boston Highlands, Mass., General Agents for New England States. 7w15

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TO ANY BOOK AGENT
A $5.00 GREENBACK
AND A SPLENDID VIEW OF THE

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SEEDS

For Stock Raisers & Dairy Farmers.

IMPROVED LONG ORANGE CARROT.

Butter-makers will find this variety very useful in giving to their butter a rich deep yellow color.

Yellow Globe Mangel Wurtzel,
Long Red Mangel Wurtzel,
Norbiton Giant Mangel Wurtzel,
White Sugar Beet,
Ruta Baga or Swede Turnip,

And all other varieties.—Also,

SWEET CORN,

For fodder growing, which is superior in every respect to the Flat or Western Corn for this purpose.

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Ames Plow Company,

Quincy Hall, over Quincy Market,
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Reading Nursery.

Established in 1854.

THE FOLLOWING NURSERY STOCK may be seen.

20,000 Pear Trees, Standards, 4 to 12 feet.
20,000 Apple Trees, " 5 to 8 feet.
5,000 Crab and Trailing Apple Trees, 4 to 7 feet.
4,000 Peach Trees, Leading Sorts, 3 to 5 feet. The Hutchinson and Ives Blood, Freestone Peach
15,000 Grape Vines, New and Older Sorts.
4,000 Raspberry and Blackberry Plants.
10,000 Currants, White and Large Red.
50,000 Norway Spruce, 1 to 3 feet.
50,000 Evergreen Trees, in 40 varieties.
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10,000 Rock Maple, 1 foot to 15 feet.
5,000 Flowering Shrubs, 100 varieties.
2,000 Hedge Plants, Deciduous, in variety. Rhododendrons, Kalmias, Roses, Clematis, Asparagus, Rhubarb, Strawberry Plants.

Descriptive Illustrated price List, Catalogue and special Circular with useful remarks, sent to all applicants.

J. W. MANNING, Reading, Mass.
Nursery on Boston and Maine Railroad, out twelve miles. 4w14

REMOVAL.

JOHN C. FERNALD & CO.,

RESPECTFULLY INFORM THEIR friends and patrons and the public generally, that they have removed from 27 Boylston Street, to

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(HOTEL BOYLSTON,)

Where they will continue to pay particular attention to their specialties:

FLOUR, BUTTER, TEA, COFFEE.

They have also just

Poetry.

GRANDMOTHER'S WORK.

BY MRS. C. E. HEWITT.

Up in the garret the grandmother sits,
Under the rafters dark and low,
Sorting over the faded bits
Of woolen, and silk and calico;
And the children wonder, as peeping in,
They watch the old lady her task begin,
Why the aged hands so wrinkled and thin,
Should tremble and be so slow.

Run away, ye careless ones, to your play!
Let her muse for a while alone!
These faded remnants, once bright and gay,
Have a history—every one;
And this is the reason the grand-dame sighs,
And the blinding tears that unbidden rise,
She paused to wipe from those faded eyes,
Whose weeping, she thought, was done.

This silk, whose color she scarce can tell,
Laid away with pride and care,
Was the bridal robe—she remembers well—
Of her darling so pure and fair.
Ah! hastily folded it out of sight,
For she knows full well, in that land of light,
Unfading and spotless, clean and white,
Are the garments the ransomed wear.

And these tiny shreds of old, soft lace,
Which the years have turned so gray,
How they bring before her the baby face,
That within these ruffles lay!
And her heart leaps over the days that remain,
Till she clasps in her arms her babe again,
While her withered heart feels a yearning pain
For the little one called away.

And now she has found a scrap of blue,
And she brushes away a tear
As she thinks of her soldier son so true
To his country—to her so dear;
A bit of the blue her brave boy wore
When he said "good-bye" at the cottage door,
She listens in vain, on the oaken floor,
For the footsteps she loved to hear.

And thus she labors, and thinks and dreams,
While memories fast arise,
Till the fading light of evening seems
To come with swift surprise;
And the children that night in the chimney nook,
Looking up at length from their picture book,
See the folded hands, and the shadowy look
Of tears in her kindly eyes.

A Selected Story.

THE JEWELED SNUFF-BOX.

IN TWO CHAPTERS.

II.

"Land in sight!" What magic there is in these words as they fly from lip to lip on board a homeward-bound vessel. How the passengers come crowding up to catch the first glimpse of England, nearing momentarily; what agitated grasps of the hand there are between new friends, what reconciliations between ancient foes! Watch for a moment the deck of the Flying Cloud, homeward-bound from the Australian gold diggings. Yonder is a man, the centre of an excited group; he is the fortunate possessor of a good binocular, an invaluable treasure at such a moment. On this side sits a woman who, one may tell, from her deep mourning, has laid her husband to rest in that distant land; she strives in vain to see the coast with eyes blurred and dimmed with tears. Here is a boy on his way home for education in the old country; one may be sure, by the bright out-look he keeps, that the prospect before him is pleasant! There stands a man who left England so many years ago, that he is wondering whether any will be alive to greet him on his return. Ah, what hopes, what fears, what beating hearts and straining eyes the good ship bears along as she comes bounding home to England!

In the midst of such a scene, four years after the events narrated in the last chapter, a husband and wife were standing together, quietly and earnestly gazing toward land. The woman's face was pale and calm, but a wistful look in the gray eyes, and some deep lines about the mouth, told their story of past trouble. Her husband, a hale, burly north countryman, from the class perhaps of yeoman farmers, looked as if no cloud had ever rested on his handsome face; both were plainly, but well dressed. "Well," the man was saying, "I've come back to old England a sight richer than I left it, that's certain. That last haul did my business, and glad enough I shall be to be safe at home again." Then, as his wife did not immediately reply, he added kindly: "Come, cheer up, Jane; I know what you're thinking of; but you need n't be down-hearted; we 're sure to find him."

"Ah, I don't know," the woman said, sadly, "he may be dead and gone, by this time, poor darling. If he is alive, he must be seven now. My baby, my baby, how could I leave him!"

"Well, my girl, I don't wonder at it," replied the man in his hearty voice. "You'd have stuck to him, I know, as long as you had a bit of bread to put into his mouth; and when you hadn't, I don't know but what you did the best you could for him."

The woman looked up gratefully to her big husband, but tears filled her eyes. She took the great brown hand and stroked it, saying, softly, "You are *sure* you forgive everything that went before—before I left England?"

"What are you talking about, Jenny? Didn't I tell you the day we were married that bygones should be bygones; eh, little woman? and haven't you been the best of wives to me since then? It's just the sight of England makes you foolish and nervous-like. You'll be all right as soon as we get there." There was a little pause, and the wife said, timidly:

"Harry, I've never told you exactly how I came to leave my baby, and to—to take the box. I should like to tell you now."

"Well, my dear," he answered," without a shadow crossing his face, "tell me now, if it will be of any comfort to you; but don't feel obliged to."

"No," she replied, drumming softly with her fingers upon the side of the vessel, "I should like to do it. After—after *he* deserted me, you know, we were starving, my baby and I. That morning we had been wandering all night in the cold, and he cried for bread, and I had none to give him. Ah, me! I can hear that little cry now! At last, we came near the railway station, and I could see the warm fire through the waiting-room window; I thought my baby would die soon if he wasn't fed, and all the courage went out of me. I put him down by the entrance, thinking perhaps some passenger might take pity on him. And then I watched, under cover of the darkness, and saw them take him to the workhouse. O, what a miserable, miserable place for a little child!

"My poor girl!" said her husband compassionately, as she stopped, choked by her tears.

"The next day I was prowling about near the workhouse—I couldn't go far from it, it always seemed to pull me back—when I came to a jeweller's shop, where a lady was going in with a snuff-box to be mended. I could see her unfolding the parcel, and then the jewels sparkling upon it. I longed for the food that it would have bought, and thought how cruel God was to give her that splendid, costly thing, and take my baby, my only treasure, from me."

She waited a moment, and then went on, her eyes fixed upon the dim outline of the distant shore. "The shopman left the shop, and the lady walked toward the door holding the box. I don't know what possessed me then. I rushed in, and snatched it out of her hand, and ran away. There was a hue and cry for police, and the next moment I could hear them behind me. I tried to go faster, but on turning a corner I ran up against a man. It stopped me, and then the horror came upon me of feeling myself a thief. I had never stolen a crumb before. I could *not* give myself up, and be dragged to prison, but I slipped the box into the man's pocket, and ran on. I thought he would feel it drop, and give it directly to the policeman."

"And are you sure that was the same man who took little Johnny?" asked the husband; "it hardly seems likely."

"I am sure; his name was Timmins, too," she answered; "it was given in the paper, with the account of his having claimed the reward. I saw it after I got to Australia."

"What made you think of going there?"

"Well, when I knew that my boy was safe out of the workhouse, I determined not to die as I thought I should, but to try and live for his sake. Free passages to Melbourne were being offered to women and girls, and I resolved to go away, and earn money somehow to support him. I've never heard of him since. I wonder why they have never answered my letters?"

"You wrote to the wrong place, most likely," suggested the husband; "however, it was lucky you remembered the jeweller's address all right, for if he hadn't acknowledged the receipt of the twenty pounds we refunded, and promised not to prosecute, we couldn't be here; but as to Johnny, you'll see, Jane. We'll find him out, and we'll have him home, and bring him up to be honest and true, and we'll find means to reward those that have been kind to him, never you fear," and he stooped down and kissed her.

Thus it was that the mother of the deserted child returned to England—the happy and respected wife of an upright and successful man, yet yearning for her lost darling with a longing that never faded or grew dim. Daily, during the homeward voyage she had pictured the meeting between herself and her boy, until she could almost feel the clasp of his arms around her neck, but as the Flying Cloud neared England, a miserable restlessness took possession of her,—a sick fear lest she should not find her child. Her husband was very kind, very tender with her, but he had no power to still the terror that filled the mother's soul. It was on a rainy morning early in Christmas week, that Henry Boultby, the fortunate gold-digger, and his pale wife, landed at Wapping, and as soon as they had deposited their luggage, they started together to seek for the Timmins's. They first went to the old lodgings to which little Johnnie had been traced by his mother. The door was opened by a man whose flushed cheeks and jovial smile told, even more plainly than the sprig of mistletoe in his button-hole, that he had just risen from some Christmas festivity.

"Walk in," said he, civilly, when he had heard their query, "and I'll inquire."

He did so, and a pleasant, chatty woman came out, with a baby in her arms. "If you please, ma'am," she said, "the Timmins's left here three years ago and more. My husband was made one of the inspectors to the G. C. Company when Mr. Timmins got into trouble, and as he couldn't afford to keep on these lodgings, we took 'em off his hands."

Henry Boultby turned to smile cheerily at his wife before he asked, "What trouble was it?"

"Why, sir, I don't know that I can rightly tell you. It was something about a gold snuff-box that Mr. Timmins was thought to have stolen, and he was dismissed from the Company's service. His character was cleared afterward by some letter from Australia, and my husband said the company would have given him another situation, but they never could trace him. But lor', ma'am," she exclaimed, suddenly breaking off, "do let me get you a chair. You look ready to drop."

Henry Boultby scarcely waited to thank the astonished woman for her information before he bore off his wife to the cab that waited at the door. She cowered in a corner of it, and shivered as if with cold, but said never a word.

"Don't take on so, Jenny," urged her husband, drawing her shawl more closely round her "for my sake, don't. You couldn't dream you were doing him such an injury, and we shall find them, I'm sure. Try to think of some other place where they may be heard of."

She shook her head hopelessly at first, but after a moment said eagerly, "K—— Workhouse! they might know there."

Thither the cabman drove, and upon inquiry it appeared that the return of the basket which had contained Mrs. Timmins' Christmas gift had occasioned a second direction to be given. It had been sent by post, and after a long delay was forthcoming. After that it was only a matter of time to follow up the track. The Boultbys drove from parish to parish—from lodging to lodging, each a degree poorer and shabbier than the last, to be met everywhere with the same sad story: "He couldn't get no work, so they had to give up the rooms." Jane Boultby's face grew paler and paler, and her lips became parched and dry. Every now and then her husband laid his broad hand encouragingly on hers, but few words were spoken. At length the cab stopped at the bottom of a wretched alley in one of the purlieus of London; a foul, reeking, loathsome place. Miserable children in damp rags were lying or creeping about, and here and there the voice of a drunken woman quarreling with her neighbor sounded loud and shrill.

The rain was falling fast, but Mrs. Boultby did not seem to feel it. She walked on quickly, unheeding the curious glances turned on her and her well-dressed, stalwart husband, until they reached a dilapidated house at whose open door a knot of dirty men were lounging. The often repeated question was this time answered in the affirmative. Yes, they were here. Fallen so low as this! The Boultbys mounted the filthy stairs, swarming at every flight with squalid children, up and up till they reached the topmost garret. Here they knocked, and in a minute a woman came out, closing the door behind her. A woman,—but could that lean, care-worn creature, with untidy hair and thread bare clothes that hung loosely about her pinched figure, could that really be the bonny, comely Mrs. Timmins of the old days? Jane Boultby was past speaking by this time, her knees were shaking under her; she could hardly stand, but she signed to her husband to tell her story. He did so at once, in a frank, manly way, standing all the time in the dreary passage. He touched tenderly upon the various incidents, but he omitted nothing, and he ended by humbly entreating forgiveness for his wife. His listener heard him in entire silence, and as he paused, a wailing voice called from within: "Mother, mother, do come!"

Mrs. Timmins turned without a word, and hurried back, leaving the door wide open. The Boultbys followed her. There was not an atom of furniture in the wretched room except two straw pallets, and some old boxes which served as seats; no signs of food, no fire on that bitter day. On the floor beside the empty grate crouched two boys of nine and ten, while a girl, a year or two older, was trying to infuse some of her own vital warmth into a little child of four. They were all dark-haired, and Mrs. Boultby's eye passed them, and went to where Mrs. Timmins was bending over a pillow of straw, on which a little golden head was lying. The mother could contain herself no longer. She flew across the room and threw herself on her knees by the side of the pallet. "My baby, my baby!" she cried. Johnny opened his blue eyes with a look of wonder, but did not speak.

"He is dying," hoarsely whispered Mrs. Timmins, "dying of hunger."

For one moment Mrs. Boultby turned away her eyes from the child. "Fetch food," she motioned with her lips to her husband; and he was gone in a moment.

There was silence in the room till his return, both women brooding over the child. At last he came, laden with all that he had been able to seize in a raid of two minutes upon the pastry cook's and followed by a boy bearing a steaming can of soup. The children on the floor looked up, and a ray of hope shone upon their white faces. Mrs. Timmins held a spoonful of soup to Johnny's mouth, and his mother raised his head. A kind of stupor seemed to have crept over him, but he swallowed the soup, and one or two spoonfuls more, and then as they laid him down, a light came into the blue eyes, and a murmur from the childish lips—"Thy will be done. Forgive us our trespasses as we—." It was the right word. It touched the heartstrings of both his hearers.

With a flood of tears, Mrs. Timmins held out her hand to the woman who had been the cause of her husband's ruin, saying, "God bless you for having come in time to save him; he is like my own. I forgive you for his sake." And the two women embraced and kissed each other by the side of the child's poverty-stricken bed.

The sun rose bright and clear on Christmas Day. About noon Henry Boultby carried little weak Johnny in his strong arms to a warm lodging in a healthy neighborhood. Most of the family had moved some hours before, so as to be ready to receive him, and the child looked round with amazement, when he had been softly laid on the little white bed in the corner. Mrs. Boultby had decked the room with holly and mistletoe boughs, a cozy fire was crackling out its welcome, a kettle was singing on the hob, and the table was spread for the dinner that was already sending out savory whiffs from the adjoining kitchen. Mrs. Timmins was there, already beginning to smile and beam again, surrounded by her children in beautiful warm winter dresses, and Mrs. Boultby waiting on them all. Johnny's ideas were vague as to the relationship in which she stood to him, but he had no objection to find a second mother in the loving woman who watched and petted him so tenderly.

Presently in came Mr. Timmins, who had been forbidden to make his appearance earlier, and his astonishment was a sight worth seeing. An armchair had been drawn up to the fireplace, and Henry Boultby's cheery voice invited him into it. As he was about to sit down he found a bundle lying on the seat, but he almost let it drop again when he saw what it contained. Of all things in the world, a bran-new Railway Inspector's uniform! "Yes, you are honorably reinstated," Henry Boultby was saying, when he recovered from his stupefaction. "I wish you joy, I'm sure."

"Now, little woman, let's have dinner." They had dinner, and such a dinner! There was a turkey, of course, and there was roast beef, and there were sausages, and mince-pies, and a blazing plum-pudding, and all the deliacies that ever were thought of. And what delight Mrs. Boultby seemed to take in popping those dainties first upon the plate of one and then of another, and now both she and Mrs. Timmins kept jumping up to carry tit-bits to little Johnny, and to see that he had everything he could want. The children, poor things, were very quiet at first; they were not used to merriment, and Mr. and Mrs. Timmins, though their hearts were brim full of glad thankfulness, were hardly prepared to be more than cheerful. They had not had time to realize that their sore trial was really over. But the very spirit of Christmas seemed to shine out of Henry Boultby's eyes, and to illumine his good-humored face; he was resolved upon fun, and he was not to be daunted.

Bless you! the stories that he told, the jokes that he made, the absurdities that he perpetrated at that dinner would fill a volume; and the children began first to smile and then to laugh, until, upon the magnificent apparition of the pudding, decked with holly and spouting fire with all its might, he actually extracted a genuine shout of baby glee from the youngster, which rejoiced his mother's ears, and of which he was as proud as man could be. The Boultbys were in no hurry. They had taken rooms in the same house and meant to live there, so as to be with Johnny without separating him from his friends. And when at last dinner came to an end, and the table was pushed close to the little boy's bedside, and the family gathered round it, it is my opinion that though there might be many noisier, there was not a happier set of people to be found anywhere in England. Henry Boultby concocted in the most artful way a steaming bowl of punch, and over it they shook hands all round, and wished each other, as I wish you, my reader, a merry Christmas and a happy New Year, and many, many to come.

☞ There being $1,000,000 left of the Chicago relief fund, for which there is no further call for the purpose for which it was originally contributed, the *Tribune* proposes that it should be used for the founding of a great hospital for the poor of the city, to remain as an enduring memorial of the great calamity and the great charity which it called forth.

General Miscellany.

SPRING.

BY WILHELM MULLER.

Haste! open window, open heart;
Quickly, oh quickly!
Old Winter seeks a passage out;
He fidgets anxiously about,
Goes round the house with hustling air,
And picks his duds up here and there;
Quickly, oh quickly.

Haste! open window, open heart;
Quickly, oh quickly!
He's spied young Spring before the door;
He knows his madcap pranks of yore;
To pull his ear were sport I trow,
Or pluck his reverend beard of snow!
Quickly, oh quickly!

Haste! open window, open heart!
Quickly, oh quickly!
Spring knocks already at the door;
Hark! 'tis his cheering voice once more—
He kneels with all the force he may,
With his little meadow-flower bouquet;
Quickly, oh quickly!

Haste! open window, open heart!
Quickly, oh quickly!
And if you are not prompt to hear,
He has his train of servants near!
He'll summon them to help his will,
And knock and beat more loudly still!
Quickly, oh quickly!

Haste! open window, open heart!
Quickly, oh quickly!
Lo! Morning breeze, his herald, view—
A puffed-cheeked boy of rosy hue—
He blows till all things stir and ring,
For entrance to his master, Spring!
Quickly, oh quickly!

Haste! open window, open heart;
Quickly, oh quickly!
The brave knight, Sunshine, now appears,
And breaks his way with golden spears;
While the soft flatterer, Flowerbreath, slinks
Through narrowest crevices and chinks,
Quickly, oh quickly!

Haste! open window, open heart!
Quickly, oh quickly!
Now sounds the onset, Philomel;
And hark, and hark! an echo's swell—
An echo from my inmost breast—
In sweet Spring joy, a welcome guest:
Quickly, oh quickly!

THE BAY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

On nearing San Francisco, one is impressed with the reality of approaching a great commercial mart. Ships with flowing sails, and bearing the flags of many nations, are seen speeding on their course for that natural beacon, the South Farallon, or the picturesque headland of Punta de los Reyes; while others, outward bound, are plunging through the rough, breaking waves, as they ply against the adverse wind with the ebbing tide. The fleets of coasters, too, of every rig and size, with their sails tauntly spread, fly over the water like flocks of sea-gulls on the wing; and mammoth steamers, hurrying to and from every quarter of the globe. And if it be night, this thoroughfare to the metropolis is illuminated, from its remotest landmark to the centre of its magnificent haven. Or, if misty haze envelope the coast, the shrill fog-whistles of Ano Nuevo, Pigeon Point, Del Reyes, Farallon, with the "syren" on Point Bonito, and the trumpet of Point Lobos, warn and direct the anxious mariner. Thick weather is often met with; and at such times every visible object becomes at once of unusual interest, and a stranger might well be in doubt as to the nationality of the port he is nearing (if he judge from objects immediately about him:) as frequently the first craft seen is an Italian fishing-boat, with its lateen sail, or a Chinese hoy, half *sampan*, half junk, with its oriental rig and celestial crew, who still adhere to their hereditary mode of navigation. There is a grandeur in the scenery about the approaches to the Golden Gate, commensurate with the vast resources of wealth within its portal. To the left are the Farallones, a cluster of fantastically formed rocks, the largest of which appears like a submarine mountain spur, from whose summit flashes the vivid light that casts its rays for leagues seaward, mingling with those of its brother sentinels on the shore. On the right is the precipitous white face of San Pedro; and away to the left are broken elevations, some covered with wild oats to their summits, others tree-clad, and others with immense boulders; while far in the distance can be seen the prominent peak of Mount Diablo. Then, as you pass onward, a whitened line of foam may stretch from the Bolinas Hills on the north, to the sandy south shore; this is the turbulent bar, and amid the yawning rollers is seen the welcome pilot-boat, bounding through the glittering spray, anon receding in the curling chasms, as if playing with the elements. At length you enter the Golden Gateway, whose volcanic walls have been transformed into battlements, crowned with the heaviest ordnance of modern invention. Still on you glide, into the smooth waters of the bay, and cast anchor before the Golden City of the Western Slope.—*The Overland Monthly.*

THE WILLOW PTARMIGAN.

Lagopus albus, Audubon.

The appearance in our market of this rare and mysterious winter visitor has attracted considerable notice. On all sides is asked, "What brings him here from the North Pole?" "Where does he build?" "What are his habits?"

I may premise that instead of being a white partridge, he is no partridge at all; no more of a partridge than the ruffed grouse is a pheasant in the United States or a brown partridge in Canada. Naturalists assign Labrador as his breeding grounds. His eggs, it is said, are yellowish, with chestnut or brown spots. I think I may safely say that all the specimens recently offered for sale came from the saine locality, Lake St. John, fifty-nine leagues north of Quebec, in the Saguenay District. Though his appearance is generally associated with severe cold, it is not, in my opinion, cold, but the deprivation of his usual food, the buds of the willow, which brings him southward. I have been confirmed in this opinion by the statements of the *chasseur* who shot a large portion of those now offered for sale, an active Canadian lad, by name Junot, who has just returned from Lake St. John to see his father, stoker at the Quebec Custom House. Junot arrived here about ten days ago, having walked the whole one hundred and seventy-seven miles of the road on snow shoes. Unfortunately, amongst his birds, few are fit for the hand of the taxidermist; their glossy white plumage being soiled by blood, from gunshot, &c. White partridges, as he calls them, were in incredible number at the Lake settlements. Junot thinks upwards of ten thousand were shot this fall and in the beginning of the winter. He accounts for their coming south from scarcity of food, heavy rains having coated with ice the buds and shoots of the willow in October and November so that they are expected to migrate northward again about March 1. The hour to shoot the bird is in the morning as it emerges from the holes in the snow drift, where it seeks shelter against the co'd during severe nights. "It looks very beautiful," says the hardy young *chasseur*, "when it walks over the snow drift, with its glossy, spotless plumage, whiter than the snow itself; but it is hard to kill, and shy, requiring a gun loaded with a large shot." It would appear that a few rock ptarmigan are occasionally found mixed with the willow ptarmigan; they can be recognized by the red rim round each eye.

The willow ptarmigan were abundant in our market in 1844 and in 1858. I do not recollect seeing any since, except a few solitary birds. In 1864, we read in the *Journal des Jesuites* that twelve hundred were killed at Beauport, near Quebec. Mr. Junot saw the track of some deer and cariboux in the neighborhood of the lake. A handsome specimen of the ptarmigan can be seen in the Museum of the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec.—*J. M. LeMoine, in Quebec Chronicle.*

OUR FIRST WAR STEAMER.

At the beginning of the present century, the navy of the young nation just rising on this continent, was possessed of some of the best vessels in the world. Among them was the famous *Constitution*, which vessel is still in the service, having been stationed at the Naval Academy as a school-ship for the last ten years.

About this date the steam-engine was used to propel vessels by means of paddle-wheels. To whom really belongs the honor of applying steam as a motor for ships is a disputed point, into the discussion of which it is not desirable to enter; it is, however, pretty well settled that Fulton was the first builder of a steamboat intended for traffic. The success of this vessel was followed by great improvements in that line, and rendered possible the grand system of internal commerce for which this country is so well adapted. In 1814 the same Fulton proposed to build a floating battery for the defence of New York Harbor, the vessel to be propelled by steam, with a central paddle-wheel. This is the first known proposition to use the new motive power for war purposes. This vessel was to carry twenty guns on her gundeck, and to make a speed of four miles per hour. In addition to her armament on deck, it was intended that she should carry two submarine guns on each bow, so as to strike an enemy below the water-line; besides this, provision was made for throwing a large body of water upon an enemy at close quarters. The ship was launched in November, 1814, in a little more than four months from the laying of the keel; by June, 1815, her machinery was in place, and a trial trip took place in New York Bay, which was a great success. At a later period she made a trip to sea, about twenty-seven miles from New York, with all her coal and armament on board, attaining a speed of nearly six knots. This formidable craft was named by her projector the *Demologos*, but after his death she was called the *Fulton*; she was used as a receiving ship at the New York Navy-yard after her completion until 1829, when she was accidentally blown up by the explosion of the powder in her magazine. Such was the first venture of our government toward war steamers.—*Harper's Magazine for April.*

CHANGING CLOTHING.

In the latitudes of New England and New York, going westward, the month of March is the most disagreeable of the whole year, with its changing temperature, its slosh and mud, its cold, raw, piercing, damp winds; and although not so cold as January and February, it is more prolific of dangerous diseases, greatly promoted by the hurry of the people for lighter clothing; but it would be a great deal better to wear the entire winter suits through March, and even to the middle of April; and even then, until the first week in May, to make no change in the outer clothing, nor any in the inner garments, except to a less heavy woolen next the skin; for it is only for three hours embracing one o'clock in the afternoon that winter clothing is at all oppressive; while the very warmth of noonday makes the raw dampness of the morning and late afternoon especially felt.

All changes to a lighter or cooler garment should be made at dressing in the morning, and if in any case the change leaves the body chilly, or soon after it is made the weather changes to be much cooler, by all means promptly, without half an hour's delay, resume the full winter dress. The old, the young, the invalid, in short all persons of feeble constitutions, of small vitality, should be especially careful to heed these suggestions; inattention to which gives rise to the very frequent announcements in the morning papers, in the early spring, "died suddenly, yesterday, —— of pneumonia,"—often the very friend whom we had met in the street, or at church, within a week, apparently, as well and as hearty as ever before.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

THE GRAVES OF MADISON AND HIS WIFE.

It was a hot afternoon when I set forth in an ambulance (vehicle of woeful memory, which has supplanted the old family carriage and the stick-gig, once so common in Virginia) to visit Montpellier. The way led up hill and down dale through the fertile farms of Orange, and past the still charming homesteads that crown the uplands or nestle in the secluded valleys of the Southwest Mountains. Entering the estate through an old-fashioned gateway, I saw ample fields clothed with the luxuriant after-growth of the harvest. The only indication of our proximity to the renowned homestead was the presence, on a distant hill, of a tall obelisk in the family burying ground. Here we alighted, and, opening the iron gate, threaded our way through the lush periwinkles, not without fear of snakes, to the base of Madison's monument. This is of granite, as simple as possible in its style, not above fifteen feet high, and bears the following inscription:

MADISON.
Born March 16, 1751.
Died June 28, 1836.

Near it is a much smaller obelisk of marble, marked thus:

DOLLY PAYNE,
Wife of James Madison,
Died July 12, 1849.

Both are as plain and unpretending stones as the humblest citizen could well have, and the latter (Mrs. Madison's) seems far from substantial. Around them are other gravestones of the ordinary pattern, inscribed with the names Marye, Conway, Macon, Willis and Lee—relatives and connections of the Madison family.—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

Moral and Religious.

For the New England Farmer.

"PEACE ON EARTH."

Glad sound, that since the Savior's birth
Hath never ceased to vibrate through
The din, the strife, the woes of earth
Bidding each heart take hope anew.

We hear thee though the nations still
Forget not war, and lust of gain
With pride, ambition, lure to ill
And fill the tempted heart with pain.

The song rejoicing angels sung
We hear, but count its burden lost;
No peace these changing scenes among,
No rest on seas so tempest-tossed!

Oh, pure, pure lips that breathed along
Judea's hills that heaven-born strain,
Now, when all painful memories throng
Across the soul's o'ershadowed fane,

Still whisper "peace" that may be found,
Not in the glare of earthly light,
But in the spirit's depth profound
Made by God's smile serenely bright.

Peace reigned within that sinless breast
That bled on Calvary's awful height,
When "not my will but Thine" expressed
The love, the trust no change could blight.

"My peace!" oh, lips that breathed that word
Over Judah's hills, repeat it now;
And through life's jars and tumults heard,
Each shade shall flit from heart and brow.

H. J. L.

SUNDAY READINGS.—No. 462.

Ye have the poor with you always, but me ye have not always.—MARK.

Amid these passing shadows, these changing scenes, there is very little that is truly ours; indeed nothing outward however precious offers us a hold secure and lasting. The boasted health of today is gone tomorrow; the friends so loved and leaned upon, are stricken from our side and we know them in the flesh no more; wealth, guarded with care and trusted in for life's exacting needs, fades "like the baseless fabric of a vision and leaves not a wreck behind," and so in all ways we see that we have not *always* anything on earth.

The good we do, that which benefits ourselves even more than others, has a lasting memorial even if unseen by man; the knowledge we acquire is enduring as the soul itself; conquest over evil passions is a victory written in the Book of life and all righteousness partakes of immortality. These may be always with us.

Passing away is written on sky, earth and sea. We are told that even amid the glorious sisterhood of stars there are vacancies, and that some have vanished from their spheres since the creation of man: the sea has no longer its ancient bounds but now covers land forever more hidden from the eye of man.

The solid globe itself, riven by earthquakes, devasted by tempests and wrought upon by frosts, wears no longer the some aspect that greeted the sun of creation's dawn. Rivers wash their banks and vast tracks of fertile soil are borne away by the wild currents that seek the sea. Countless multitudes of men are born upon its bosom, live their brief span and pass into oblivion; throngs of living beings enjoy their little day and are known no more; trees that grow and endure for centuries at length succumb to the inevitable lot; and birds, flowers, insects join the same procession to the silent, unknown region.

When the heart sinks in view of all this, at least, apparent desolation and change, how consoling is the reflection that the Savior is with us still—not in the body which once lay in the tomb, but in the spirit, immortal, loving, faithful, still caring for us though ministering only in the silence of our inner being.

God so loved the world as to give him for its salvation from sin, and He so loved it as to toil, labor, die for it. He *gave* himself, there he is—ours by the closest and tenderest ties. We may sin but pardon is offered on repentance and reformation, we may forget him but he lives and loves yet and is always with us.

The poor are his legacy to our love and care; and grateful homage and obedience can be rendered unto him by our devotion to those who are unfortunate in the world's affairs or who by sin even have become objects of pity and subjects of beneficence.

Charity must be a large element in religion or it will not stand God's searching test. Christ offers one of the most powerful motives possible when he says "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto the least of these ye have done it unto me;" unto our beloved Lord and Master we go with open hand when we approach the unfortunate objects of his love.

Be always with us, Father who art in Heaven, for we are frail and weak, tempted by sin, wounded by sorrow, unbelieving and wrapped in clouds and darkness.

Be always with us, Savior, Christ, for we need help to follow in thy steps, to grow like thee in grace. Thou didst know want, feel the chilling midnight air and the scorching Judean sun. Thou too didst cry, even as we sometimes do "My God, my God, why hast thou forsaken me?"—for life's burdens lay heavy even upon thy brave and devoted spirit. Be with us all good angels to shield, to teach, to guide; and when we near the dark valley, fearing the night, be our guides through the darkness, our ushers into the presence of our God and his Christ.

H. J. L.

THE RESURRECTION.

The strongest argument for immortality is that which is drawn from the natural yearning or instinct of the human soul. And this finds its confirmation in the resurrection of Jesus. Here is a desire and a response; a risen Savior meets the universal demand for a future life; fact answers to instinct. And this fact, so well supported by the naturalness of the narrative, is no more wonderful than many other things which are established facts. It is the business of science to reveal new wonders, and always of a higher order; its revelations never descend, but always point to something higher and nobler. The demand of the age is for facts. The philosopher says to the preacher, why don't you face the facts of the age? I reply, why don't you face *all* the facts—this fact of the resurrection as well as others? The geologist finds the trilobite in the rock; the astronomer scans the movements of the remotest star, but the Christian, looking into the open sepulchre, finds a risen Savior.

This fact of the resurrection meets another instinct of our nature—the desire to recognize our friends in Heaven. The question is often asked, shall we know each other hereafter? The reply is, Mary recognized her risen Master, and we may therefore know each other in a future state.

But again, the resurrection typifies the spiritual regeneration of man. We may rise with a risen Savior, and enter upon a new spiritual life here on earth. Christianity has given a new birth to mankind. Some one has recently compared Socrates with Jesus, and on the whole decided that the philosopher was the greater of the two. But I ask the philosopher, I ask the rationalist, into whose life has Socrates entered? What has Socrates done for the world? What hope has Socrates given mankind? Who has lived for Socrates? Who has died for Socrates?—*Rev. E. H. Chapin, D. D.*

ABOUT SINGING—Rev. Dr. John Hall thinks that in church it is hard to escape the appearance of unreality if there is no congregational singing. The minister reads Wesley's hymn:

"Oh for a thousand tongues to sing
My great Redeemer's praise!"

and there are a thousand tongues just there in the pews, but not one of them sings. Four persons elsewhere take up the words and divide them according to musical etiquette. Or he calls, with good Dr. Watts, for a "shout of sacred joy," but there is no "shout" and no sign of joy.

"Let those refuse to sing
Who never knew the Lord,"

reads the minister; and "all below" do refuse, while those "above" who sing do not by look, manner or bearing, appear to be specially described in the words. Surely all this must strike one not used to it as unreal, the opposite of worship, which, if anything, is real.

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